

Shut in Cultural Revolution

China Shows New Tolerance, Lets Christian Churches Open

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, March 13 (NYT)—China appears to be allowing some Christian churches that have been closed to Chinese for over a decade to reopen in what may mark a return to a policy of greater religious tolerance.

Analysts here warn that it is too early to say how far this policy may go. But it appears to be another part of Peking's effort to restore society to more normal, orderly ways, and to revive confidence in the Communist regime after years of turmoil.

During the Cultural Revolution, virtually all churches were closed and Protestants and Catholics often came under severe attack for their beliefs. With few exceptions, churches have remained closed since that period, 1966-69.

But diplomatic sources in Peking say that recently a small group of Chinese Roman Catholics appeared at Sunday mass in the capital's Southern Cathedral. It was the first time Chinese had taken part in a regular Sunday service there since the Cultural Revolution.

Letter From Nanking

Similarly, a Chinese in Hong Kong reported that a relative in Nanking had written, saying that the family had participated in a Protestant service there recently.

A diplomat from a Buddhist country in Southeast Asia also was allowed to visit a Buddhist pagoda in Peking recently and was received by the abbot, the first time that such a visit had been arranged in a number of years.

Another indication of Peking's new attitude toward religion occurred at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, when a number of prominent Roman Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist leaders reappeared for the first time since the early 1960s. The conference is a broad-

based, largely symbolic, body that is supposed to represent China's nonparty groups, including national minorities, intellectuals, overseas Chinese, the women's federation and religious groups.

Among those appearing was the Most Rev. Li Shu-shih, who is ostensibly still the archbishop of Shenyang in the northeast and chairman of the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association. The Catholic group broke with Rome in 1957 to avoid being charged with subservience to a foreign power.

Other leaders to reappear were Bishop Ting Kuang-hsun, the former president of the Nanking Union Theological Seminary; Liu Jang-mo, former deputy secretary-general of the All-China Conference of Protestant Churches; and, as a special guest, Wu Yi-fang, 88, who before World War II was president of a missionary school in Nanking.

A Vanished Era

These aging delegates largely represent a vanished era in China, before the Communist victory in 1949; they held power in a time when missionaries and foreign countries still played an important role in China.

Most of them had been elected to earlier meetings of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, but analysts here noted that a few had not, among them Lo Kuan-tung, a former leader of the Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai.

In a report to the conference, Hsu Teh-heng, a vice-chairman of the meeting, charged that the so-called radicals, now disgraced, had "undermined the enforcement of policy" toward religion as well as toward overseas Chinese, intellectuals and national minorities. Mr. Hsu's accusation was in line with the recent policy of blaming the country's troubles on the radicals, including Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, rather than on Chairman Mao or the Cultural Revolution.

After Edging Right in First Round

French Left Agrees to Cooperate for Runoff

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent, was described as prudent by his spokesmen at the Elysée palace, who underlined that nothing definite would be decided until the runoff. In addition to the withdrawal of candidates, these factors seemed decisive:

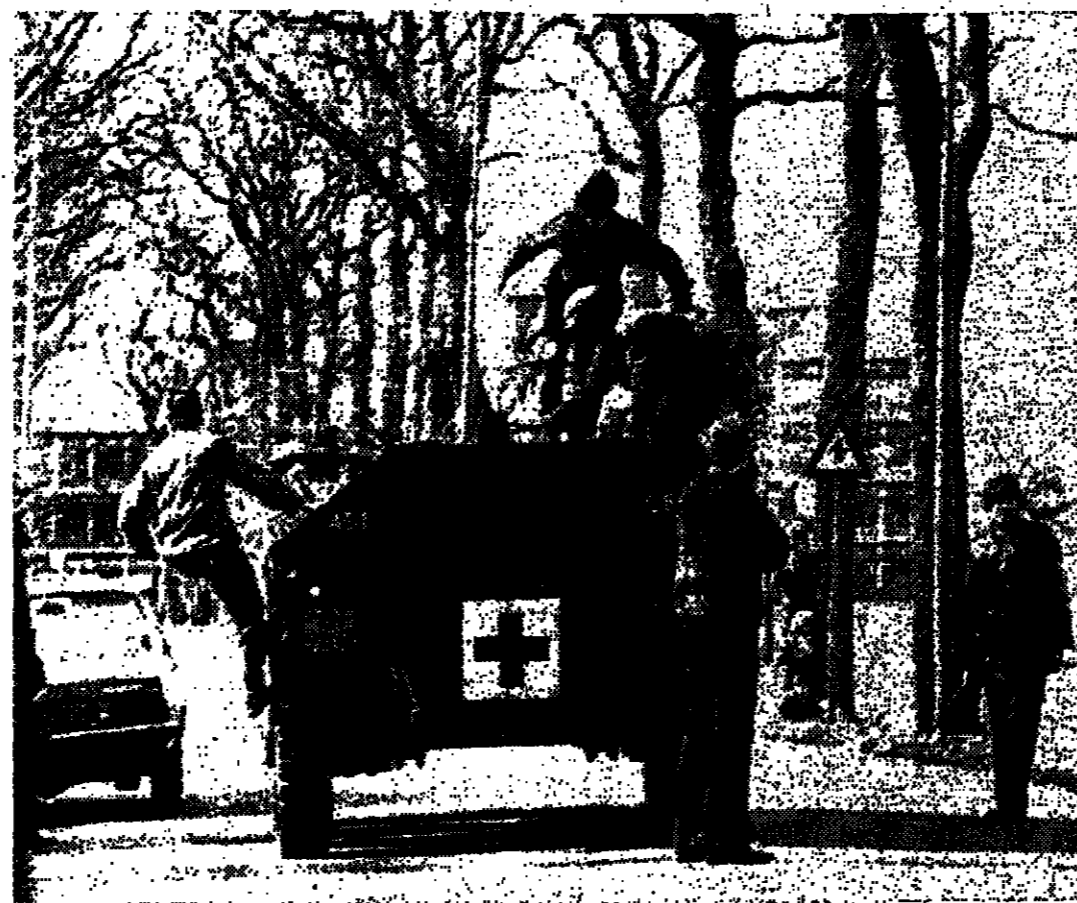
• Whether Socialist voters of the first round, would remain leftist in the second, despite a French tradition of "voting with-

the heart in the first round and the pocketbook in the second."

• Whether moderate minorities such as ecologists swing their support to Socialists or Communists in the second round, as predicted.

The leftist declaration said they "solemnly affirm their determination to work for the establishment of a common majority on a Common Program for a common government of the left."

The declaration went on to list a number of social welfare reforms the left has been demanding, including a 40-per-cent in-



A Dutch military ambulance moving up to the administration building in Assen that was taken over by South Moluccan terrorists who fired wildly into the surrounding streets.

Moluccans Hold 50 Hostages in Dutch City

(Continued from Page 1) the flag of the noncommunist South Moluccan republic from a window.

Crisis Team Created

In The Hague, the government put together a crisis team headed by Premier Dries van Agt, who had been involved as justice minister in four such events. The team summoned prison psychiatrist Dirk Mulder, who was visiting Canada, to join the team at a crisis center installed in Assen. Dr. Mulder has played a key role in ending past Moluccan attacks.

Emergency measures included a tightening of security around the city. A heavy guard was placed at the Indonesian Em-

bassy. Indonesia rules the Moluccas, a group of islands claimed by the extremists as their homeland. Trains and other public transportation were closely guarded to prevent an attempt at a siege similar to last year's.

The terrorists entered the government building firing their guns. Shots could be heard as they moved through the building, rounding up hostages. The provincial governor, Tineke Shilt-huis, who may have been a tar-

get, escaped by climbing down a fireman from her window, officials said.

When Moluccans seized a train and a school near Assen last year, they held about 60 hostages for 19 days until marines made a dawn assault in which six terrorists and two train passengers were killed. That action caused nationwide resentment against the Moluccans because the gunmen had held more than 100 school-

children, whom they later released.

Moluccan extremists have for years been conducting an increasingly violent campaign aimed at forcing the Dutch government to support their claim for an independent state in the former Spice Islands.

The extremists are mostly sons of soldiers and officials of the former Dutch East Indies who came here to escape reprisals by Indonesia following that nation's absorption of the Moluccas.

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Cairo in an Awkward Position

Sadat Seen Target in Tel Aviv Raid

by Christopher S. Wren

BEIRUT, March 13 (NYT)—The Palestinian guerrilla raid in Israel Saturday has dealt a severe blow to the peace initiative of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at a time when his efforts are already on a precarious footing.

There is little doubt among analysts here that Mr. Sadat's initiative was at least a secondary target of the raid, which was among the most costly in terms of lives since Israel was founded. A statement by the Palestine Liberation Organization implied that the raid had been a warning not to leave the PLO out of a peace settlement. But it also amounted to a rejection of the conciliatory stance that Mr. Sadat has adopted in trying to open a dialogue between Israel and the Arabs.

The raid has already put Egypt in an awkward position. To condemn the action, as the United States and France have done, would be to alienate other Arab nations at a time when Mr. Sadat can ill afford to make more enemies. A result of such a condemnation might be a total break with the PLO, a development that Cairo has tried to avoid.

Not to take a stand against the raid, however, would be to risk losing for the Arab cause the sympathy that Mr. Sadat has labored to generate. For the moment, Cairo has tried to sidestep the controversy, although there is a danger that this could have the effect of antagonizing all parties.

In Egypt's initial response, Deputy Foreign Minister Butros Ghali asked the Israelis not to retaliate for the Palestinian attack, which numbered women and children among its victims. Mr. Ghali emphasized that the incident underscored the need for the peace initiative to continue.

But PLO officials here are braced for retaliation by Israel. One, while declining to say that the raid was a deliberate attempt to sabotage the Egyptian peace effort, noted with satisfaction that the Israeli reprisal would be "embarrassing for Sadat." Such a development would be likely to poison the atmosphere for negotiations, a point that has not been lost on the Palestinians.

An Israeli foray against Palestinian bases in Lebanon, for example, could erupt into large-scale fighting that would wipe out Mr. Sadat's peace efforts. Syria, which maintains 30,000 troops in Lebanon as a post-civil war peacekeeping force, might be hard put not to join the fighting. And analysts believe that if the conflict widened, Lebanese Christian militia groups might ally themselves openly with Israel in the fighting.

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the hope of wiping out their Palestinian enemies.

Egypt had wanted the Carter administration to put new pressure on Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin this week to soften his tough line. But when Mr. Begin finally makes his Washington trip, which has been postponed because of the raid, he is expected to find more, not less, sympathy among Americans for his contention that Israel would risk annihilation by withdrawing from all occupied Arab land and allowing a Palestinian homeland to be set up on the West Bank of the Jordan River, as Egypt has demanded.

What has become apparent is Mr. Sadat's inability to exert any real control over the Palestinians.

and there seems to be little if any appreciation among Palestinian officials for his efforts on behalf of their cause. A few concede privately that his motive are worthwhile, but they argue that collaboration with Israel is too high a price.

The latest incident may increase pressure on Mr. Sadat to give up trying to help the Palestinians and begin working out a separate peace with Israel.

Palestinians here in Beirut meanwhile, have indicated that there will be more guerrilla attacks inside Israel. If they occur and if Israel retaliates, the ultimate casualty will be the peace initiative that Mr. Sadat launched with such high hopes only few months ago.

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SMALL WONDER—Eric Portland, 6, a kindergarten pupil, ponders his next move during a chess tournament held in Binghamton, N.Y., in which 150 schoolchildren participated. The tournament was part of the 11th Scholastic Chess Championships.

Especially Among Women in U.S.

College Drinking Reported Up in 25 Years

By Edward B. Fiske

BOSTON, March 13 (NYT).—The use of alcohol by U.S. college students has substantially increased in the last 25 years, especially among women, and most students establish their drinking patterns while in high school, according to a study published by the Medical Foundation.

There is also a "high correlation between drinking and the use of cigarettes, marijuana and hard drugs," said Henry Wechsler, who directed the study for the voluntary research in the health area.

The study, conducted last spring at 34 New England colleges, was released Friday at a two-day conference here. It also reflects findings from elsewhere in the United States, said Howard Blane of the University of Pittsburgh.

He told the conference that while alcohol consumption on campus was higher now than just after World War II, there had been "no consistent upward or downward trend in college drinking during the past decade or so."

More Awareness

The big change has been in the attention the issue is attracting, he said, suggesting that this results in part from the fact that with the reduced concern about "drug use on campus," administrators have become "more aware of drinking-related problems" that were previously ignored.

The Medical Foundation received completed questionnaires

Outlook for Jobs Better for College Graduates in U.S.

SETTLEHURST, Pa., March 13 (AP).—Job prospects for some college graduates—especially those with engineering degrees and for women—have improved for the second consecutive year, according to a survey by the College Placement Council.

The survey also said that for the second year in a row, job opportunities were more plentiful for bachelor degree holders than for graduates with advanced degrees.

Based on responses from 158 colleges throughout the country, the survey showed that the number of job offers made to bachelor candidates by business, industrial and government employers was up 31 per cent over last year.

"However, the outlook for graduate-degree candidates is less promising," the report said. "Offers to masters candidates are 5 per cent fewer than the number reported last March, while those to doctors, candidates are about at the same point as a year ago."

According to the survey, 57 per cent of all job offers to students with bachelor degrees were in the engineering field. Job offers in science-related fields were up 35 per cent over last year and opportunities in business-related jobs increased by 18 per cent, the survey said.

American Glider Pilot Killed in Italy Crash

AOSTA, Italy, March 13 (UPI).—Police said that an American glider pilot was killed yesterday when his craft crashed into a mountain near this northwest Italy town.

They said John Norris, 33, a Michigan native who had been living in Hamburg, was killed when his glider crashed after entering a strong current of air.

Visit by Caramanlis

COPENHAGEN, March 13 (AP).—Greece's Premier Constantine Karamanlis will pay an official visit to Denmark March 30-31 at the invitation of Premier Anker Joergensen, the government announced today.

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON (WP).—What many perceive as a groundswell of conservatism in the United States—a new right, as it has been called—may instead be only an expression of extreme dissatisfaction with the federal government, a Washington Post poll suggests.

There may be no new right at all. On issue after issue, Americans appear to have hardly shifted their positions in the last 10 years.

At the same time, however, disenchantment with government performance, once expressed mainly by ideologues of the right, has risen dramatically in all groups—liberal, moderate and conservative.

In short, until they feel the government has shaped up, it appears, many Americans of all persuasions have adopted a conservative mood, but not conservative positions on issues.

The Post's findings generally coincide with a statement by a Georgia Democratic congressman, Elliott Levitas, who has strongly criticized government programs that are often considered liberal.

"We have not seen an abandonment of the ideals of liberalism," Rep. Levitas said. "People are just as concerned about ideals and goals today as they were 30 or 40 years ago. What they have become jaded and cynical about is the ability of government to meet those goals."

Doubt Cast

The Post's findings cast doubt on the assertion by rightist groups that the time is ripe for conservative candidates to unseat liberal or moderate incumbents in this year's House and Senate elections.

John Sears, who managed Ronald Reagan's campaign for

Scientist in Chile Adds 2 Asteroids To Growing List

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—Two more minor planets, or asteroids, whose orbits bring them close to the earth have been discovered in recent weeks, bringing to almost two dozen the number of such bodies detected.

The discovery reinforces the growing suspicion that such bodies and planets of the inner solar system still collide, although far less frequently than when the planets were young, and leave craters many miles in diameter. Most such craters on earth have become inconspicuous through erosion and other geologic processes.

One of the new asteroids, roughly a half-mile wide, came within 12 million miles of earth last Wednesday. The other, slightly smaller, will be only 8 million miles away this Wednesday. The implication is that, when the timetables of orbital motion are different, asteroids may someday come much closer to earth.

The two "new" asteroids were discovered by Dr. Hans-Erich Schuster of the European Southern Observatory at La Silla, Chile. His observations were then used by Dr. Brian Marsden of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., to calculate their orbits.

Boxer's Killer Gets Two Years in Prison

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., March 13 (AP).—William Brymer, 32, has been sentenced to two years in prison for the fatal shooting of Argentine heavyweight boxer Oscar Bonavena on May 22, 1976. Brymer had pleaded no contest to a reduced charge of voluntary manslaughter.

In pronouncing sentence Friday, District Judge Frank Gregory said that he did not believe that Brymer deliberately killed Mr. Bonavena, because he lacked shooting skill and is blind in one eye.

Extreme Dissatisfaction With Washington Cited

Poll Finds Conservative Mood No Move to Right in U.S.

the federal government was getting too powerful climbed from 42 to 69 per cent.

At the same time, opinion on government objectives has remained virtually stable. On issues ranging from social welfare to abortion to national health insurance to law and order, the proportion of liberal and conservative responses has essentially stayed the same.

Attitudes on social welfare issues have been perhaps the most stable. Since the New Deal, Americans have supported full employment, housing, medical care and other so-called liberal programs, by steady ratios of 2 to 1.

The Post poll shows a similar sentiment. Along with it, however, has

existed a resistance to innovations. Thus, while 55 per cent of the respondents said that they agreed that the government should substantially reduce the income gap between rich and poor, 58 per cent said that they were opposed to substituting a guaranteed-income plan for the current welfare system—a level of opposition similar to that of earlier polls.

When faced with the choice of expanding social programs or cutting government spending to balance the budget, the U.S. public has been almost equally divided in recent years. In 1975, the Gallup organization found 42 per cent for balancing the budget, 46 per cent for more social programs. In 1976, a CBS-New York Times poll found a 43-to-48-

per-cent split along the same lines. The Post poll is virtually identical, with a 43-to-47-per-cent proportion.

On racial issues, the polls have shown a marked acceptance of the principles of equality since World War II. However, the majority is reluctant to support government programs aimed at enforcing racial equality.

In only one area do The Post's poll and other polls suggest significant change in the last decade. That is a liberal direction on what might be called lifestyle questions. On penalties for marijuana use, on the right of newsmen to sell pornography, on the role of women in society, there has been an unmistakable movement toward a more tolerant or liberal view.

While it is impossible to extract the full diversity and complexity of the public attitudes from these polls, certain patterns emerge. For example, according to surveys conducted by the University of Michigan, the number of Americans who said that they did not trust the federal government to do what is right more than doubled from 1968 to 1976, from 30 per cent to 63 per cent.

Too Powerful

The number who said that the government wasted their tax dollars rose from approximately half to three-quarters of the population, and those who said that

Panel Urges VOA To Shift Focus

WASHINGTON, March 13 (NYT).—An independent panel set up to examine the role of foreign correspondents of the Voice of America has recommended that the government's overseas broadcasting system shift its reporters to the "developing, underdeveloped and Communist areas of the world."

The committee's report urged that the VOA's correspondents in such places as London, Paris, Brussels and other capitals of the developed world be transferred to Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, India and Pakistan, Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe. It said that the developed areas are already adequately covered by the commercial wire services and newspapers' foreign services.

The group also urged that the status of VOA correspondents be as close as possible to that of correspondents of commercial American press and broadcasting organizations. This would mean that VOA correspondents would use regular, not government, passports, apply for journalistic visas, and give up their diplomatic privileges.

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HEW Study's Finding

Plans on Social Security Aid to U.S. Women Called Costly

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI)—Proposed women's rights amendments to the Social Security Act could cost from \$4.5 billion to \$19.7 billion a year and force a rise in Social Security taxes, according to a study by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

A task force appointed by Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. examined ways of altering Social Security to answer complaints that some women are being cheated on benefits, because no credits are given for the time spent taking care of home and children.

The plans studied would either give them "homemaker" credits or make their husbands split earnings credits with them so they would have an independent right to Social Security benefits.

The study made no recommendation and did not spell out the costs of each proposal. But an

appendix listed estimates of the cost of each plan as a long-range actuarial percentage of payrolls subject to the Social Security payroll tax.

Most Expensive Plan
Based on the \$1-trillion national taxable payroll expected in about a year, the most expensive proposal, a version of the bill being sponsored by Reps. Don Fraser, D-Minn., and Martha Keys, D-Kan., would cost 1.97 per cent of payroll, or \$19.7 billion a year, when fully phased in.

To finance this, the employer and employee—in the case of a worker making \$10,000 a year—who now pay \$906 a year each in Social Security taxes, would have to raise their contributions by about \$98.50 each.

Rep. Fraser said that he considered the HEW estimates too high, superficial and based on erroneous assumptions about how his plan would work.

The Fraser-Keys plan is

designed for the period in which a woman stays home and takes care of house and children either full-time or part-time. It adds up the earnings of the husband and wife—even when the wife earns nothing—and then splits the earnings total as joint property, giving half to each.

Alternatively, each could receive wage credits toward retirement equal to 75 per cent of the total taxed earnings of the higher-paid of the two. Because of the way benefits are structured and eligibility is figured, this would result in higher total benefits than under the current system.

The woman would have her earnings record and be entitled to benefits even if she stayed home throughout her married life. She would not have to depend on receiving a wife's benefits—equal to 50 per cent of her husband's—after he retired. If they were divorced, she would get her own benefits and they

would be equal to his, since each would have half of the total earnings credit.

The plan is being revised to cut costs without losing this basic income-splitting principle.

Other Proposals
Other proposals studied included:

• Plans to give a woman "homemaker credits" for keeping house, just as if she had worked in a job subject to the Social Security tax. One plan bases the credits on the minimum wage and would cost 0.52 per cent of the payroll, or \$5.2 billion. The other bases credits on the median wage for women in paid jobs and would cost 0.62 per cent, or \$6.2 billion.

• A working spouse's benefit plan, designed by Republicans on the House Ways and Means Committee. It would supplement the income of a working wife whose retirement benefits, based on her earnings, are less than the 50-per-cent spouse's benefit she would have received on her husband's retirement if she had never worked. She would be given the larger of either her earned benefit or her benefit as a spouse, plus 25 per cent of the smaller of the two. The cost would be 0.83 per cent of payroll, or \$8.3 billion a year.

• The Robert Ball plan, designed by the former Social Security commissioner. It would increase individual benefits to 112.5 per cent of the current maximum, but reduce a wife's benefit based on her husband's earnings record from 50 per cent extra to 33 1/3 per cent. It would cost \$15 billion.

Gang Hides in Bank, Empties Strongboxes

VENICE, France, March 13 (Reuters)—A gang that hid in a bank here until it closed Friday night broke into more than 100 safe deposit boxes and escaped with jewels, cash and valuable documents worth several million francs, police said.

They shut off the bank's alarm system before opening the safe with blowtorches, police said. The theft was discovered when a police patrol noticed the bank door open.



A VERY BIG EVENT—Two rare Pygmy Marmoset monkeys, smaller than the size of a man's finger, were born in captivity in a Stockholm zoo this week. They are the only ones ever born in Europe, measuring 1.75 inches at birth and reaching the height of 4 1/2 inches when fully grown. It's already climbing.

Soviet Scientists Appeal to Carter To Bar Neutron Bomb Production

MOSCOW, March 13 (UPI)—A group of 31 leading Soviet scientists, including five Nobel laureates, appealed today to

President Carter to forgo production of the neutron bomb.

The scientists, including Nobelists E.G. Basov, I.V. Kantorovich, A.M. Frolov, N.N. Semenov and P.A. Cherenkov, said that President Carter's decision on whether to proceed with the neutron weapon was the most important that any U.S. president has faced since 1945 and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Their appeal was the latest in a long Kremlin campaign denouncing U.S. research on the enhanced radiation weapon intended for tactical battlefield use.

They said that any U.S. development of the neutron bomb "would complicate still more the already difficult task of driving the nuclear genie back into the bottle."

Swiss Propose \$362 Million for New Weapons

BERN, March 13 (AP)—The government today proposed additional defense spending of 723 million Swiss francs (\$362 million) this year for new weapons.

The proposal provides for acquisition of a U.S. anti-tank guided-missile system, Swiss-made anti-aircraft rifles, 60 Swiss-made anti-aircraft missiles and an unspecified number of U.S. Sidewinder air-to-air rockets.

Parliament is expected to take up the proposal early in the summer session. If approved, it will raise total Swiss defense spending this year to 2.9 billion francs (\$1.45 billion).

When Defense Minister Fritz Gmüni was asked if the proposal meant that the danger of an attack on Switzerland had increased, he replied that, based on the recently ended Belgrade conference on European cooperation, the situation "has not improved to such a degree that we could afford weakening our armed neutrality."

Four Blacks Slay White S. African In Robbery Raid

DELAWAREVILLE, South Africa, March 13 (UPI)—Four blacks armed with pistols today killed a white farmer, wounded his neighbor and kidnapped two white women, who were released about an hour later, police said.

A police spokesman said that roadblocks were set up in the area, about 175 miles west of Johannesburg. Air force helicopters were called in to help in the search for the four blacks in the western Transvaal's farming and diamond-digging region.

Maj. Gen. Johan Klynham, chief deputy commissioner for the Criminal Investigation Department, said that the blacks were not guerrillas. "The motive was clearly robbery," he said.

Report Called 'Hoax' and 'Lie'

Some U.S. Scientists Angered By Human-Cloning Claim

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—A forthcoming book claiming that a baby boy was cloned—produced asexually and genetically identical to a living man—is called "an outrageous hoax," "a lie" and "a black eye to real science" by some leading scientists.

The author, David Revivik, does not offer proof of his claim, beyond writing that certain tests have completely satisfied the "father that the child is, indeed, his clonal offspring."

Dr. James Watson—a Nobel Prize winner for his work in deciphering the genetic code of life, the double helix of DNA—said, "Revivik has put together fantasies and said it's real."

"Either the publisher was duped," Dr. Watson said, "or the publisher ought to be shot."

Genetically Identical
Cloning involves taking the nucleus out of a living cell and implanting it into an ovum or egg whose own nucleus has been removed. The egg then is allowed to develop, producing an offspring genetically identical to the donor of the nucleus.

This is possible because the nucleus of each body cell contains all the chromosomes and genes needed that make up the entire body.

In sexual reproduction, the mating male and female sex cells each contribute half the normal complement of chromosomes. The fertilized ovum then develops with gene-controlled cells becoming specialized, to form skin, liver, eyes and the like. But each cell has the genetic potential to be any kind of cell.

Cloning has been done with a frog, but not in a mammal, unless the Revivik account is true. Mr. Revivik claims in his book, "The Cloning of a Man," that a boy born in 1976 was cloned from a man identified only as "Max."

Principals Not Identified
The procedure was carried out in secrecy, he says, and none of the principals is identified. A 17-year-old was chosen to be the foster mother, delivering the baby in normal birth process after a cloned ovum was inserted into her uterus or womb.

The baby presumably would grow up to become another "Max" in appearance and physical characteristics. But cloning would not duplicate the donor's mind or experiences. Cloning an Einstein would not guarantee another mathematical genius.

British researchers about 10 years ago succeeded in cloning a frog whose cells are large enough to remove nuclei.

Nucleus Migration
Human cells are much smaller. Mr. Revivik says that the baby was cloned by a process called cell fusion, in which chemical action forced the migration of the nucleus out of a donated cell and into an ovum from which, similarly, the nucleus had been removed.

Dr. Lewis Thomas, director of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City and author of "Lives of a Cell," called the whole thing outrageous nonsense, "which nobody acquainted with the field would accept. No reputable scientist believes it has been done or could be done."

"I can't imagine any scientist doing it. It's nutty, and would take very high technology, not some crazy gynecologist in some basement. You might be interested in cloning some animals," as with cows to reproduce the best milk producers, "but there is not any scientific interest in doing this with humans. It gives a black eye to science."

Thoroughly Irresponsible
Dr. Beatrice Mintz, of the Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia, said that the report "is thoroughly irresponsible. It can foster alarm in the public."

37 Are Detained As Mali Plotters

BAMAKO, Mali, March 13 (Reuters)—Mali authorities said today that they have arrested a total of 37 persons, including government ministers and senior military officers and police, in connection with a plot to overthrow President Moussa Traore.

A communiqué from the ruling Military Committee for National Liberation said 33 police, air force and army officers had been arrested in addition to four former government ministers, already in custody, who are accused of being the chief plotters.

The latest arrests included the chiefs of staff of the army and gendarmerie, the deputy chief of staff of the air force and the director-general of security services, the communiqué said.

Soyuz Crew Prepares For Return to Earth

MOSCOW, March 13 (UPI)—The record-breaking Soyuz-26 cosmonauts today began mobilizing systems and equipment aboard the Soyuz-27 space station in preparation for their return to earth.

Cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko, who went aloft on Dec. 10 and have set a space endurance record, were expected to shut down Soyuz-26 and board the Soyuz-27 capsule for the return home later this week, according to Tass.

mind, possibly causing the public to be suspicious of good work.

"It is too late to treat it as a hoax and hope it will go away. The loss (in public confidence) to science and mankind could be substantial."

Some scientists wondered why anyone who achieved such a feat would not report it and the techniques for recognition.

Mr. Revivik says that "Max," paid the scientists, identified as "Darwin" and "Paul," to keep the whole matter secret.

In an "Afterword" in his book, Mr. Revivik says he did not expect anyone to accept his book as proof of the events described.

'Astounding Development'
He added, "I hope, however, that many readers will be persuaded of the possibility, perhaps even the probability, of what I have described and benefit by this 'preview' of an astounding development whose time in terms of least of some time in terms of ethical and ethical issues it raises, has apparently not quite yet come."

Two leading scientists said that it would be easy either to prove or to disprove the claim with simple genetic tests.

"It could be done anonymously," said Dr. Mintz. "It's perfectly possible to prove its truth. All you need is a few skin cells, a little blood."

Dr. Mintz is known for her work on mice cells. Her laboratory is close to developing mice that would serve as models of human genetic disease. The work also has a bearing on cancer research.

Called a Hoax
"I've been on the telephone for four, five days and I'm fed up to the gills," she said. "It is definitely a hoax. I'm quite convinced that it is a hoax."

At issue, she said, is the possibility of creating "an atmosphere of suspicion" in the public mind regarding such basic research as the work on mouse-cell biology or recombinant DNA.

At the National Institutes of Health, the government's research arm, Dr. Bernard Talbot, an assistant to the director, said that scientists have tried cloning mice, rats and rabbits and all have failed.

"I have talked to many leading scientists in the country this week about the Revivik book and they say the chances of this being true are minuscule," Dr. Talbot said. "The technology just isn't there to do this in mammals, let alone humans."

Dr. Talbot said that since there is no government money involved, there are no regulations dealing with cloning research. "They have been let loose to deal with this because there is no reason for it. The technology just doesn't exist for human cloning and, if it did, Congress might want to consider some legislation."

Angola Regime Bans One Church, Threatens Others

LUISBOA, March 13 (UPI)—The Angolan government clamped down on organized religion today with a ban on the construction of new churches and with a veiled threat against the nation's Catholic bishops.

"Churches and religious organizations promoting disobedience and disregard for laws are banned," a Luanda Radio broadcast said. "Women, youth and labor organizations are prohibited. The church of Jehovah's Witnesses is declared illegal and banned."

The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) took the action after a pastoral letter by Angola's Catholic bishops protested violations of religious freedom in Angola since the Marxist regime came to power in 1975.

The bishops complained against what they called official propaganda favoring atheism and the closing of the Catholic radio station.

The Luanda radio broadcast said that the MPLA's Politburo had ordered the Justice Ministry to draw up a proposal for the registration of legitimate churches, and had directed the Education Ministry to deal with "educational problems connected with religious organizations."

Death Is Asked For 28 in Zaïre

KINSHASA, Zaïre, March 13 (Reuters)—A military prosecutor today demanded death sentences for 28 of 50 soldiers and civilians accused of complicity in a plot to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The prosecutor also told the five-man military tribunal trying the accused plotters that Belgian, Libyan and U.S. diplomats had maintained links with those charged with leading the conspiracy.

The accused ringleaders of the coup attempt are Maj. Kahimamba, and Maj. Pambule Kengele. The prosecutor also demanded death sentences for Brussels-based leaders of an exile opposition group, who are being tried in absentia.

Collision Fatal to 32
SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 13 (UPI)—A tractor-truck collided with a bus yesterday near Iguaçu, 43 miles north of here, and 32 persons were killed, police said.

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2 Withdraw In Terrorist Trial in Italy

Juror, Lawyer Force Adjournment in Turin

TURIN, March 13 (UPI).—A juror and a court-appointed defense lawyer failed to appear today in the continued trial of alleged members of an extreme-leftist group who have threatened to kill anyone involved in their trial.

The latest defections came after Friday's fatal shooting here of police warrant officer Rosario Berardi, 53. Mr. Berardi arrested several of the people standing trial and was to have been a witness.

Fifteen men and women, held on charges of kidnapping and forming an armed band, have been brought chained to court and put in special steel cages. Thirty-four others, on provisional liberty, are accused of belonging to the Red Brigades that have terrorized Italy in an eight-year wave of killings, kidnappings and bombings.

After Friday's shooting, four defense lawyers failed to appear.

'Previous Engagements'
Today a court-appointed lawyer, Liliana Longhetto, sent trial Judge Guido Barbato a note saying that she could not come "due to previous engagements."

A juror sent a note from a hospital saying that he was unfit to continue attending.

Four thousand police are protecting the converted barracks where the trial is taking place. Judge Barbato pointed out that 56 lawyers had refused to defend the alleged terrorists since May, 1976, date of the first of three attempts to try them.

The prisoners have consistently refused to recognize court-appointed counsel on the proceedings. The first trial was aborted. The second failed last year when the jury fled after a lawyer involved in the trial was assassinated.

After the latest defections, Judge Barbato appointed a lawyer to replace Mrs. Longhetto and named the first of eight alternative jurors to replace the sick juror on the six-person jury.

Trial Adjourned
He then accepted a defense lawyer's request to adjourn the trial until next Monday to allow the new lawyers time to study documents in the case.

The defendants, led by self-styled Red Brigades leader Renato Curcio, face 23 years in jail if convicted. Some will face murder charges at later trials—for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

A shouting match broke out between prisoner Paolo Maurizio Ferrarini and the public prosecutor when Mr. Ferrarini began reading a statement calling the trial a farce.

Mr. Ferrarini earlier had told the jury, "We suggest you leave."

A telephone caller claiming to represent the Red Brigades said, after the shooting of the policeman that Adelmo Aglietta, secretary of the Radical party, who is an alternate juror, would be the next victim.

Elsewhere in Italy, a bomb early today blasted a door and windows of a Rome police station, another damaged a building housing the Rome provincial council and a fire damaged a Catholic club at Albano near Rome.

13 Thais Said Injured By Cambodian Shells

BANGKOK, March 13 (AP).—Thirteen Thais were wounded when Cambodian soldiers fired mortar shells into a village in the border province of Prachinburi last night, border police headquarters here said today.

Four houses and a rice mill were damaged and the police said about 100 villagers fled their homes, fearing further attacks. Three armored cars rushed to the village after the shelling to prevent a ground attack, the police said.



Associated Press

FIT FOR THE GODS—A Burmese woman holds up an offering of flowers while praying at the Shwedagon pagoda in Rangoon, the most important shrine in Burma. She is performing her devotions without sandals on her feet as an additional sign of respect.

Peru Misses IMF-Set Goals, Risks Defaulting on Its Debts

By Karen DeYoung

LIMA, March 13 (UPI).—Peru has failed to fulfill the terms of an economic stabilization agreement, including drastic spending cuts and austerity measures, negotiated last autumn with the International Monetary Fund. The failure means that Peru could in the next few weeks run out of money to pay its foreign debts.

Without IMF approval, Peru's commercial creditors, including banks in the United States, Canada, Europe and Japan, have refused to refinance the more than \$300 million they are owed this year.

According to sources here and in New York banking circles, Peru's present financial crisis is "infinitely worse" than at any time during the past several years of near constant economic trauma and steady downhill slide.

Failure to resolve the situation could mean a cutoff of international financing for vital food imports that supply more than half of Peru's needs.

Threat to Regime

More immediately, informed sources here said, it could result in the fall of the military government of Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, and his replacement as President with a more hard-line military faction.

After nearly 10 years in power, the military has outlined a two-year timetable for a return to democracy, beginning with the election of a constitutional assembly in June and a new president in 1980.

In an interview, President Morales Bermudez asked for international cooperation and warned that the democratization program could be jeopardized if Peru were pushed too hard financially.

He said that the leaders of Peru are "putting all of our force" into what he called a "maximum austerity plan," beyond which they cannot go without "risking a grave deterioration in the social and economic conditions of the Peruvian people" and without prejudicing "the preservation of human rights and political liberties."

Specifically, Gen. Morales Bermudez wants the IMF, which he described as an "anachronistic institution" that deals in "economic arithmetic" rather than "Third World reality," to be more "flexible" in the goals it has set for a reduction of Peru's debt.

Last-Ditch Effort

The IMF agreement signed last autumn has been viewed both here and abroad as a last-ditch effort to salvage the rapidly deteriorating economy. Peru, Zaire and Turkey are considered the most overextended among developing countries.

In return for a special \$110-million IMF loan, Peru reportedly agreed to reduce drastically its internal and overseas spending, to decrease its foreign-reserve deficit and implicitly to devalue its currency.

The IMF loan is a mere drop in the total Peru debt bucket. Its main importance to Peru was the IMF seal of approval, to be presented to creditor private banks as proof that the government here was committed to doing something about the desperate financial situation.

The approval, along with the IMF loan, is given in quarterly installments following regular IMF checkups of Peru's progress in meeting quarterly economic goals. According to informed financial sources here, an IMF investigating team in Lima last month for the first of those checkups found that the major interim goals of the agreement had not been met.

Instead of reducing its foreign-reserve deficit—now totaling more than \$1 billion—by several million dollars, a source said, the government had increased the deficit.

Floating Currency

At the same time, while Peru began floating its currency, the sol, late last year, local banks, presumably with government approval, have now artificially frozen the exchange rate at 130 soles to the dollar.

Inflation threatens already to surpass IMF-proposed limits for this year.

Health Ministry, Tobacco Monopoly

2 French Agencies in Anti-Smoking Conflict

PARIS, March 13 (NYT).—The Health Ministry, which wants the French to smoke less, is making slow advances in its protracted competition with the state tobacco monopoly, which wants them to smoke more.

On the one hand, smoking is considered bad because people by the tens of thousands are dying every year from causes held traceable to the habit, including heart ailments and chronic bronchitis. On the other hand, the state monopoly, by selling its Gauloises, Gitanes and Gallia cigarettes, is bringing in \$1.7 billion, close to 2.5 per cent of the government's annual receipts.

Health Minister Simone Veil, herself a reformed chain-smoker, started a \$500,000 campaign against smoking in the fall of 1975. It was followed in 1976 by a law against smoking in public places. An anti-smoking campaign specifically aimed at the young is in preparation and a law against the undue promotion of cigarettes will go into effect this summer.

Indications of the relative success of the campaign include the slight decrease in the number of smokers, from about 44 per cent in the early 1970s to about 41 per cent now, according to a polling organization. The organization also reported a distinct change in attitudes about smoking, with smokers more aware of the inconvenience to nonsmokers. Finally, the annual rate of increase in cigarette and tobacco consumption, which was running at 5 per cent until 1975, is less than 1 per cent today.

Still, consumption has continued going up a little, leading to the conclusion that the remaining smokers are consuming more. The health hazard may not have increased correspondingly because the tobacco monopoly has been making considerable efforts to lower nicotine and tar content.

The monopoly, set up by Napoleon and known as SEITA—the initials of the French words for Service for the Industrial Exploitation of Tobacco and Matches—runs 19 tobacco factories and three match factories employing 11,000. It handles 100,000 tons of

tobacco a year and in 1977 was a \$2.4-billion business, with two-thirds of the revenues flowing into government coffers.

The first anti-smoking campaign was conducted with posters, bumper stickers, television spots, documentary films and slogans ("breathe fresh air, not smoke"). The legal actions included a prohibition on cigarette advertising on radio and television and the restriction of other visual advertising to a sober display of the cigarette pack without the traditional cowboys and glamorous women.

Starting in July, packages must carry a warning that cigarettes are "dangerous in excess." Another regulation demanding that cigarette ads in the press not take up more space than in 1975, led to a bitter exchange between Mrs. Veil, who accused the tobacco monopoly of dragging its feet and cheating, and its general manager, Pierre Millet, who denied the charge and said that it was a case for the courts to settle. No court action was initiated, however.

Guinea Is to Get \$2 Million in Food

ROME, March 13 (UPI).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization today approved more than \$2 million in aid for drought victims in the west African country of Guinea.

FAO said that the aid will include the shipment of 10,300 tons of corn to help feed 580,000 people for 60 days. Poor rainfall there last year hurt crop yields and field reports indicate serious food shortages.

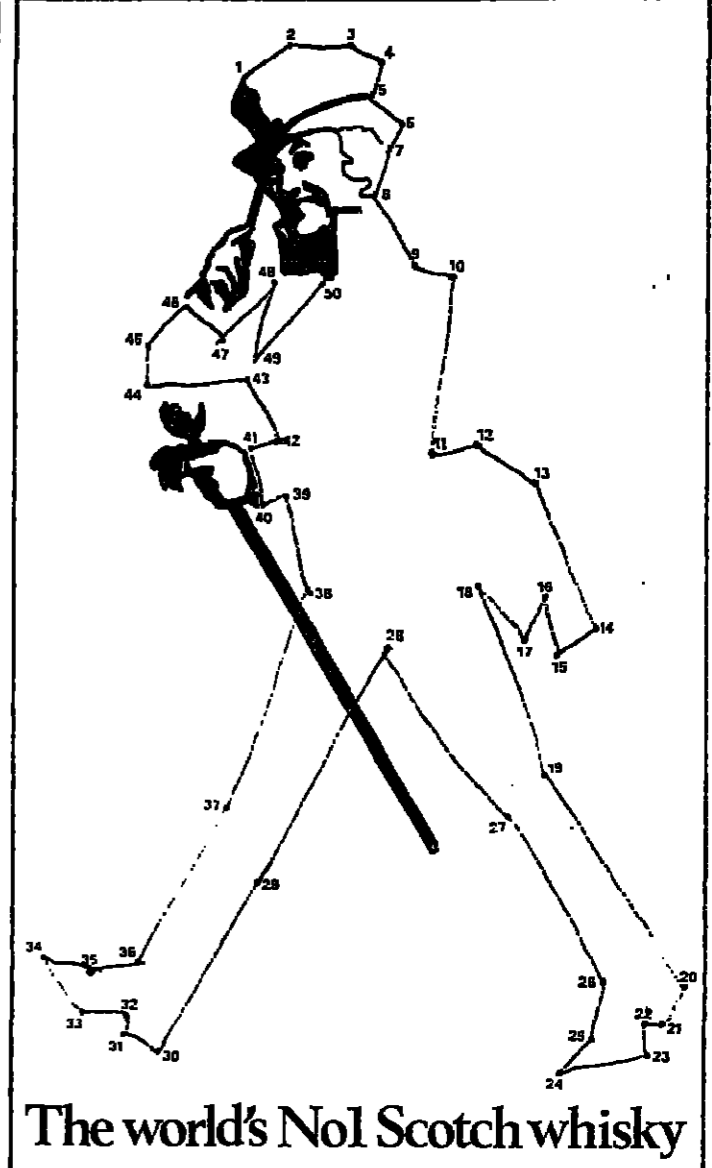
Yugoslav Minister To Get Party Post

BELOGRADE, March 13 (Reuters).—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Jovanovic will give up his post in June because he has been nominated for a Communist party job, it was announced here.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said that Mr. Jovanovic, 63, has been proposed by his republic of Serbia for membership in the new presidium of the Communist party. The 48-member presidium will be reduced by half in June when the 11th party congress convenes.

Report on Gandhi Probe

NEW DELHI, March 13 (UPI).—A special commission investigating the emergency measures used by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has submitted its first preliminary report. Home minister Charan Singh said today. He added that the government would need three weeks to process and consider the report before it is made public.



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First Round: Left Jab

The coalition of the left can claim to have won the first round of the French legislative elections. But the victory was much narrower than the polls had given grounds to expect, too narrow to assure a leftist government after the second round.

The fact that the French vote was more conservative than French opinion as expressed in the polls is no novelty. It has happened before, and in earlier elections the runoff balloting was usually more conservative than in the initial tests. So, especially when the difficulties of melding Socialist and Communist votes (whatever the party leaders say) are taken into account, it is quite possible that the center-right may win enough seats to be able to form another government under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

This would end, or at least temper, the rising French demand for more dramatic action in the economy. It would eliminate a potentially acute problem with regard to France's allies. And it would postpone a test by confrontation of the Fifth Republic.

And Sunday's vote casts some doubt on how strong a leftist government would be, even if it wins the second round on Sunday. One might have assumed, from the opinion polls, that such a victory, after the Socialists and Communists had patched up their recent split, would have presented the President with a strongly opposed National Assembly—which would have made the relationships between the President and the National Assembly, not very clearly defined

either in the Constitution or in practice, very difficult. Now, at most, it would seem that the leftists would have a close majority of seats; given the differences between the major elements of the group, confusion rather than confrontation might result.

To be sure, the center-right has its own problems in this respect, which might bring splits in the voting on Sunday or in the National Assembly later. France must still walk a narrow political path for some time, while doctrinal and personal differences among the parties are resolved.

And this suggests that it would be well for France to clarify some differences of party mood and constitutional letter, if it is to maintain the stability that Charles de Gaulle created—largely by the effect of his personality—without jamming the country into the situation which makes transition from government to government so chaotic today.

The French tired of the constant shifting of blocs that characterized the Fourth Republic—as it had the Third. De Gaulle capitalized on that to make the Fifth Republic, with more actual power for the president, but a power that is still ill-defined. And while four major political groupings are better than the kind of fission that once prevailed, there is room for further organization of parties on a national scale. The runoff elections may not bring a Socialist France—but they should lead to a more workable system of government, one that would be responsive to popular will but less dependent on transient party alliances.

The Lonely 950 Million

We can only wonder what it is like to be living in China these days. The government is closing the books on the feverous doctrines of the Cultural Revolution and young women respond by unbraiding their hair, indeed by curling it.

The Communist party praises an oil-drilling team for restoring a sense of hierarchy; it will no longer be deemed corrupting to have a chief engineer and a deputy chief, even a chief geologist and some titled professors.

Educators decide to revive entrance exams for college and graduate schools for history, law, religion, philosophy, economics, literature; the publishers reissue Shakespeare, even Tolstoy; the post office reopens the stamp collectors' window. Excellence is to be distinguished from elitism, personal striving from selfishness.

The army is allowed to dream again of modern weapons instead of the invincibility of the Chinese masses and the thoughts of Mao.

Workers and farmers are told that their pay will henceforth depend on how hard they work and how much they produce.

Criminals may again aspire to defense counsel, the grandchildren of landlords are no longer criminals. A new Constitution guarantees the right to paint wall posters. A new leadership promises to worry less about reprogramming the soul and more about the wealth and strength of the nation.

We feel sure that the Chinese people welcome this license to exercise their intellect and ambition and to lay aside the burdens of guilt. For more than a decade, they have not only been denied the fruits of exertion but also forced to treat the most elementary human longings as evil. For a time it was corrupt, even to advocate national economic strength or to have risen to responsibility in the Communist party. Totalitarianism with order, unfortunately, has been popular in many places, but totalitarianism with chaos was a uniquely Maoist idea that challenged not merely individualism but human nature itself.

Our humanity, too, was abused by the many foreign visitors who glorified this chaos as essential for the construction of the new Chinese man. Not content to celebrate the

unmistakable progress in China's public health or food production, countless Western visitors brought back tales of a virtually universal selfishness among the 950 million. Mao's permanent revolution, we were told, had found the way to make every citizen a cheerful servant of the collective interest, by periodically turning bureaucratic masters into peasants and peasants into masters. Plainly poor in material goods, China was held up to us as a spiritual Eden.

Humane observers had to be skeptical, and now their caution is vindicated. The turmoil is conceded to have carried an intolerable cost in mismanagement and injustice. Moreover, the Chinese turn out all along to have been self-seeking in exactly the ways that selfishness normally defines humanity. People in authority, the Peking press now reveals, have been helping friends to cheat on college exams, allowing favored peasants to obtain overdrifts from commune credit co-ops, even speculating in commodities or coveted movie tickets. After being wined and dined, "they would grant whatever demand was made of them," particularly by friends and relatives.

We take no comfort from these revelations of greed, or in the flight from Mao's romantic revolution. Bureaucracy and hierarchy are everywhere the enemies of renewal and the authors of corruption. But it is good to find one-fifth of mankind turned loose again in the more conventional world of paradox, where order is recognized as a necessary evil and the quest after wealth as a creative but also dangerous force.

We wonder most of all what the Chinese people will now dare to let themselves believe. If they embrace the more relaxed and predictable order of things, devote their great talent to economic growth and indulge their love of family and self-improvement, do they risk another rude shock when some new invincible one or gang of four plucks up the flowers now summoned into bloom? In the most populous nation and the most communal society on earth, the saddest thing has been to find the citizen left most alone, to struggle against enormous social and not just natural forces. Is this a thaw he senses—or just another earthquake?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel After the Attack

The Palestinian commando attack on Israel was another of those mad, murderous acts which make people despair of ever seeing a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. It was not only morally contemptible but also politically misguided. It does not represent a rational way of advancing the true interests of the Palestinian people. It merely stiffens Israeli resistance and brings international sympathy to Mr. Begin at a time

when he has been under mounting pressure to be more flexible. His case against a more generous accommodation with the Palestinians is now strengthened by this new evidence of the ruthless intransigence of some of their representatives. However, none of this justifies a repetition of the military retaliation which is Israel's standard response to attacks of this sort. Two wrongs do not make a right. Nor is the political situation, in any way improved by such action.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 14, 1903

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt will leave Washington on April 6 for an extended Western trip. His itinerary is not yet settled, but the President expects to spend several days, or perhaps two weeks, in Yellowstone Park, and hopes to have an opportunity to hunt large game in the northwestern states. His only definite engagement yet announced is for St. Louis, on April 30 where he will attend the dedicatory exercises of the Exposition.

Fifty Years Ago

March 14, 1928

LOS ANGELES—Bursting the St. Francis dam high in the mountains, an avalanche of water made a desolate ruin of the sunny, fertile San Fernando Valley, a few miles north of here, this morning, obliterating entire towns and lifting untold hundreds of people in its fierce race down the Santa Clara River. The toll in human lives is placed in the first frantic estimates at 500. The amount of property damage, including the loss of hundreds of animals, is expected to exceed \$5 million.



The Wages of Terror

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—After the deaths, the fear, the heartlessness, terror does its ultimate damage: to the hope of peace. That will almost certainly be true of the savagery just carried out by Palestinian terrorists in Israel. For the attack was shrewdly, cruelly timed to disrupt a crucial moment in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Israel and its friends were just at the point, it seemed, of grappling with some of the hard questions posed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative. A significant political debate had started inside Israel—about settlements, withdrawal from the West Bank, the whole relationship between territory and security. Prime Minister Begin was due in Washington this week for what U.S. officials hoped would be a first thorough discussion of those basic issues. Mr. Begin's trip has been delayed until next week.

Now all that is swamped in the confusion around the assassination. For the moment, at least, opinion in Israel will harden against withdrawal from occupied land, against any concessions. There will be pressure for retaliation, swift and brutal, and if that comes, feelings on the Arab side will make the task of peace even more difficult for Sadat and other moderates.

Calm Eye

It is not for outsiders to underestimate the feelings of those immediately affected by such terrible events, much less to criticize. Who among us, if we were there, could keep a calm eye on larger issues?

But sooner or later life and diplomacy must go on, as Israel has shown under similar grim circumstances in the past. In May, 1974, when Secretary of State Kissinger was making a protracted shuttle effort to separate Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights, terrorists seized a school in Maalot and 20 children were killed. The tragedy stopped the negotiations, but only briefly. Two weeks later a disengagement agreement was signed.

So there is no callousness in trying to keep the basic issues of peace in the Middle East in focus even as the cruel incident north of Tel Aviv has its intended effect. Interruption must not become an end to the whole process set in motion last November by Sadat.

One real danger is that some in Israel, and among its friends, may be driven by this incident to think of negotiation and peace itself as too risky. One can imagine the arguments: This shows that Arabs cannot be trusted; we dare not give up territory; we are surrounded by hostility. Such views would be understandable, but I think they would be wrong—dangerously wrong.

Chance Offered

The terrorist incident in fact shows how desperately important it is for Israel to break the front of Arab hostility against it. Sadat has offered the chance. If it is lost now, that would truly be a disaster for Israel. There is a real possibility that Sadat, or a successor, would reinvent Egyptian policy toward war. The Saudis would surely turn back from their beginning gestures toward acceptance of Israel. The Arab irreconcilables would flourish.

Nor, logically, does the attack north of Tel Aviv suggest that Israel would gain security by holding on to occupied territory. Those terrorists came not from the West Bank but from the sea. What they did could be done in any modern war.

Occupation by an alien army engenders hostility. That is human nature, and it is not suspended by economic or other advantages Israel has brought to the West Bank. According to those familiar with the area, a good many West Bank Palestinians must secretly approve the terrorist attack as an assertion of their cause: a terrible fact, if true, but one not to be ignored.

The Palestinian question was achingly difficult before, and it has become more difficult. The claim of responsibility for this terrorist incident by el-Fatah, a central element in the coalition

making up the Palestine Liberation Organization, seems to indicate a turn away from the course of political action favored by some leading figures in the PLO recently. The shift is a blow to those of us who saw hopes of moderation in the PLO.

Desperation

But the difficulty of the Palestinian problem cannot justify avoiding it. To the contrary, this incident shows the danger of letting rancor build into desperation—a desperation that threatens to frustrate the forces of moderation in the whole Arab world. It is even harder now to see how Sadat

can make any deal that does not at a minimum let the Palestinians, and he and President Carter said at Aswan, participate in the determination of their own future. It will fall on Carter and on other Americans to keep these things in mind at a painful and delicate time, and in due course to say them to Begin. It is a delicate responsibility. But the alternative may be a return to the cycle of terrorism, retaliation and war.

Life is risky for Israel at best. The question is where the balance of safety lies, and the true answer is with peace. To think otherwise is to let the terrorists win.

Troubled Portugal

By Kenneth Maxwell

NEW YORK—Official Washington is a bit gloomy about Portugal these days. As one State Department functionary put it bluntly the other day: "It looks as if Portugal is going down the drain." But it would be a pity to write off Lisbon's democratic experiment too soon.

It remains a matter of extreme importance to the West that democracy in Portugal succeed. The consequences of a return to a rightist authoritarian rule would profoundly disturb the whole of southern Europe. It would confirm the prediction of Alvaro Cunhal, the Portuguese Communist leader, that Portugal's economic and social structure cannot support a parliamentary regime. Moreover, the prestige of the United States has been repeatedly committed to the success of the democratic experiment, and the failure of the constitutional regime would be a major blow.

But what are the chances for Portuguese democracy? The problems are formidable. The economic situation is precarious. Inflation is the highest in Europe. Over 15 per cent of the working population is unemployed; the percentage of underemployed is much higher. The balance of payments is in chronic deficit, vital imports of foods and export-related materials are financed with emergency foreign loans and credits. The government's operating deficits are enormous and cannot be sustained. The population is threatened with a substantial lowering in recently raised living standards, always historically a dangerous circumstance. There is much disillusion with the political class's incompetence, pettiness and corruption. The schools and universities remain disorganized, as they have been for four years.

There have been mountains of projects, proposals, laws, but very little action. The bureaucracy is reeling after four years of purges, cronism, overmanning, changes of direction, and a chronic absence of modern managerial abilities. The military remains deeply involved in politics. The parties, except possibly the Communists, face increasing tensions between leadership and rank and file.

The organized working class will bear the brunt of the austerity measures required by Portugal's creditors, and the role of the Socialists will further undermine their working-class support.

The organized working class will bear the brunt of the austerity measures required by Portugal's creditors, and the role of the Socialists will further undermine their working-class support.

Letters

Western Sahara

Commenting upon Morocco's annexation of the Spanish Sahara, Victor Perry writes (LET, March 7) that there is "no clear case" for international law for self-determination in the Western Sahara. In its opinion of Oct. 15, 1975 the International Court of Justice stated that "the right of the population of the Western Sahara to determine their future political status by their own freely expressed will... is not affected" by historic and religious ties with the Kingdom of Morocco. (1975 ICJ Rep. 36). How might the court have been clearer? WILLIAM W. PARK, Paris.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

... the obviously bungled hunt for Schleyer and his abductors has raised some questions. Just what kind of police force does West Germany have...?

MUNICH—The popular image of dim-witted flatfoots is hardly one generally associated with West Germany's police.

Instead, armed with all the paraphernalia of wartime commandos and armored in a fashion reminiscent of medieval knights, they appear to be a formidable omnipresent force vigilantly guarding the lives, morals and property of innocent burghers from the less innocent—especially those inclined toward political radicalism and terrorism.

However, the revelations during the past two weeks—that an unsubstantiated rumor in the press, then verified by official testimony before the Bundestag's Internal Affairs Committee—tend to raise the specter of some Teutonic version of the Keystone Kops.

Tragic and macabre as it may be, it now appears reasonably certain that it was not for the hyper-bureaucratic and over-compartmentalized West German police, Hans-Martin Schleyer, the industrial leader abducted and subsequently murdered by terrorists last fall, might still be alive.

Filtered

There might also never have been a Lufthansa hijacking to help enforce his kidnappers' demands, nor a Mogadishu rescue. The facts, filtered from a welter of contradictory evidence before the parliamentary committee last week, are these:

For at least nine days, while an entire army of police combed the country with dragnets, airport security checks, roadblocks and raids of one kind or another—and the government was held in near-paralysis by round-the-clock crisis meetings—Schleyer was captive, and some of his kidnappers were hiding in a suburban Cologne apartment a scant 15 minutes' drive from where he was abducted and his bodyguards were murdered on Sept. 5.

In all likelihood he was taken from the Cologne apartment inside a furniture crate by a moving van around the middle of September. The apartment is virtually a model of the type police themselves frequently described as the kind of "safe house" used by terrorists. It is located in a high-rise building with 120 units most of whose tenants prefer anonymity to neighborhood. There is direct elevator access to an underground garage, and it is close to an autobahn ramp.

Wad of Bills

It was rumormongered last July by a young woman—now conclusively identified as an alleged terrorist—long on the wanted list—using false identification papers. Her behavior—notably her payment of 800 deutsche marks (\$400) deposit in cash from an even larger wad of bills in her purse—had aroused the building manager's suspicion even then.

On Sept. 7, two days after Schleyer's abduction, police received at least one "hot tip" from a tenant in the building which should have triggered an immediate investigation. But it was not until Nov. 8, more than three weeks after Schleyer's murder and Mogadishu, following another tip, that they began a stakeout of the apartment.

Like the proverbial barn door, the stakeout continued until last month when the rent stopped coming and the owner received a lease-cancellation instead.

Only then did the police enter, finding among other things one of Schleyer's suit links and the packaging material of a videotape.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation to space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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FASHION IN PARIS

The Lingerie Look Seems Here to Stay

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 13 (IHT)—If you see a woman whose slip or bra is showing under her jacket or her shirt is opened to her waist, don't be shocked or surprised. It's done on purpose.

The on-again, off-again lingerie look, launched years ago by Karl Lagerfeld, is in full swing. The latest example is from Yves Saint Laurent, who, in his recent couture collection, went all the way by showing black lace bras under strict pant-suits.

Lagerfeld said he remembers exactly when he got the trend going. "It was in 1971," he said today. "I put regular, lace-trimmed slips under matching crepe-de-chine shirts. The shirts were buttoned down to the waist, fully showing the slip underneath."

"That way, a girl going to a nightclub could remove her shirt and find herself in something quite sexy. Now, the trend has gone so far that I have to switch to something else, although I still love lingerie."

An "Exquisite Art" Lagerfeld said he particularly likes French lingerie of the 1920s. "It was an exquisite art," he said, "no more expensive, even, than haute couture. People like Rosa Pichon were extraordinarily gifted artists."

Unfortunately, lingerie has been constantly declining, mainly because of prohibitive upkeep costs. Three years ago, Lagerfeld said

he asked Swiss manufacturers to get their cotton tulle lace looms back into order.

"They were going to waste," he said, "and here I was. All I could find were those horrible nylon tulle that were mainly used for cheap wedding dresses."

Saint Laurent's lace bras are sure to make another long-lasting impact. But the idea behind Saint Laurent's current collection is quite different from Lagerfeld's. Whereas the first put across a wholly feminine and romantic trend, Saint Laurent's clear intention is more provocative, because who in the world would dream of putting a lace bra under an ambiguous, tough-chic pant suit?

Soft and Dressy

At Dior's Marc Bohan also used the lingerie theme but his old-fashioned camisole tops, complete with drawn ribbons, were strictly soft and dressy and worn with chiffon, taffeta or glazed chintz skirts.

The lingerie look is also big with all the ready-to-wear designers, especially among the women designers. Vicki Tiel's long evening dresses were the closest thing to nightgowns.

"But then," Vicki said, "I was expecting my second child when I designed my last collection. So, obviously, I thought lingerie."

Then you have Emmanuelle Khanh, who for years has been turning out pretty, embroidered camisole tops, worn under wide-



PROVOCATIVE: Saint Laurent's black-lace bra.

opened shirts. Her lingerie look, however, is quite distinctive and personal because she sticks to cotton. Her made-in-Romania embroideries are strictly naive and not dolled up with lace or other expensive trappings.

Lately, Chantal Thomas has also been very lingerie-minded but she has followed a bit too closely in Lagerfeld's footsteps.

The best idea, as always, is to

do your own thing. Designer Lion Bonilla, for one, quickly got to the gist of things by simply putting a black lace-trimmed, red satin slip bought in Italy (where they still make superb lingerie) under a black suit designed by Adina Alaya. "I'm having dinner with my father-in-law," she told him. "I know that will amuse him."

Her father-in-law happens to be Alain Bernardin, owner of the Crazy Horse Saloon.

Food and the Entente Cordiale

French Approve Stilton and Cornish Pasties

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 13 (IHT)—"What will you have for breakfast?" "Cashmere and croissants, please."

The dove-soft cashmere are an exclusive from Scotland (best price for the quality) and the buttery croissants baked in Paris are 20 centimes cheaper than at the average pâtisseries.

Since Marks & Spencer, the world-famous English department-store firm, established itself at 35 Bld. Haussmann two years ago, the Entente Cordiale between France and Britain has never been more amicable. The biggest surprise has been in the basement section devoted to alimentation.

For generations, the English have been heading cross-Channel for in grande bouffe. Now, at 8:30 a.m.—one minute before closing time—the French are still lining up to buy British specialties. The atmosphere is as calm and well-mannered as in London.

The Bld. Haussmann branch is very light in such Oxford Street pre-prepared specialties as Cottage Pies and Cornish Pasties, which suggest a population squeezed into bed-sitters.

Big sellers in Paris are ready-to-pop-into-the-oven quiches for- rines, shipped over from England, and unnecessary-to-reheat pork pies made in France, according to Marks & Spencer standard specifications. *De pastibus non est disputandum.*

But, on the joy of packets of maple-cured streaky bacon and mealy Canadian bacon with a large round eye! France may be the land of cheese but there is

still a niche for England's Royal Stilton and the smooth, nutty-flavored Cheddar. Cox is one of the best of all eating apples and Bramley is one of the best of all cooking apples.

M & S scouted the principal peanut plantations of the world before setting on Malawi as the best source for their supply.

"The English are snackers," said Anne Rowe of the Baker Street headquarters. Paris buys fewer of the savory salted nuts to accompany an aperitif but the French are loading their shopping baskets with the fixings for a 5 o'clock tea.

Exotic Spreads

Most satisfactory are the tea buns meant to be halved, toasted and spread with butter and jam. In addition to the ever-popular red jams (strawberry and raspberry) are the traditional spreads of a people whose tastes were partially formed in far-off exotic places: rough-cut marmalade made with bitter Seville oranges, grapefruit marmalade, ginger marmalade.

One British specialty that rarely travels abroad is lemon curd, sold in jars. It is a thick paste composed of lemon juice, sugar, curd, and whole egg, margarine and lemon oil. Broken down into its components, it sounds hardly appetizing. Actually, it makes a pleasant spread or a suitable filling for tarts.

The Dundee cake and the raisin cake are ideal with tea. Sweet digestive biscuits can become an addiction. Top favorite is shortbread in fingers, in wafered shapes, and in petticoat tails. The fingers are the most inexpensive but too thick. Best buy is the cardboard-boxed variety. English cream—single, double



FIVE O'CLOCK TEA in Paris with all the British trimmings, from fancy cakes to lemon-curd spread.

and whipping—is sent over twice a week in refrigerated cars. The greengrocer department is stocked with products from suppliers everywhere and everything is rigidly graded according to size and state of perfection. Nectarines from Chile, white celery from Spain, limes from Brazil, avocados from Israel, parsnips from England. Fresh broccoli is featured in season, to be replaced with frozen broccoli when out of season.

A very dry cherry with the Marks & Spencer label, well-priced at 24 francs a bottle, has been adopted by smart Paris hosts

and hostesses. Jars of M & S tiny beets and jars of pearl onions as cocktail accompaniments have been approved by the French.

Frozen cheesecakes made their debut a fortnight ago. They have a sweet Graham Cracker under-crust and a creamy white cheese filling topped by a glaze of raspberries or black currants. Trilled by the critical service staff of Paris's Hotel Lancaster, the pronunciation was "excellent." Black currant, however, beat out raspberry. American-style apple pie made with Bramley apples also pleased the French staff.

OPERA IN LONDON

Friedrich Tackles 'Idomeneo'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 13 (IHT)—Few would argue against the opinion that "Idomeneo" and "La Clemenza di Tito" are the finest opera seria ever written. But such is undeniably an opera seria, conforming essentially to the conventions of 18th-century musical theater. And that is an obstacle not even Mozart's genius could overcome.

The conventions were already obsolete in Mozart's time. He solved the problem, after "Idomeneo," by abandoning opera seria in favor of Singspiel and opera buffa, and produced the masterpieces that remain as fresh today as in their own time. He returned to opera seria near the end of his short life only to satisfy, with "La Clemenza di Tito," a coronation commission requiring the older form.

There have been many attempts in recent years to add "Idomeneo" and "La Clemenza di Tito" to the Mozart canon,

the most recent being the Royal Opera's new Goetz Friedrich production of "Idomeneo" at Covent Garden. The general production tendency has been based on a hopeful assumption that they are more than opera seria, that in them Mozart somehow confounded convention.

Better Libretto

The assumption is probably more valid for "Idomeneo" than for "La Clemenza di Tito." It only because of a better libretto and an Act III that anticipates the grandest achievements of 19th-century grand opera. But the new Friedrich version, for all its many imaginative details, suffers, as Friedrich productions commonly do, from overproduction.

It suffers, too, from stage designs by Stefanos Lazaridis consisting solely of sea, sky and movable piles of rectangular stone slabs, denying the spectator any sense or variety of specific place or locality.

The problem with opera seria

is the tedium induced by long sequences of long recitatives and long arias. The antidote is not elaborate and sometimes fussy production, which can aggravate tedium by diverting attention from the music—in the case of "Idomeneo," nearly marvelous—but by a superlative cast well versed and highly accomplished in the florid traditions of 18th-century vocalism working with a superlative orchestra.

The Royal Opera "Idomeneo" has the superlative orchestra, a splendid chorus and an inspired conductor in Colin Davis. What came from the pit, Thursday night, was unmitigated aural delight. But the cast, with the notable exception of Janet Barr, as Idomeneo, and Stuart Burrows, as Idomeneo, is not quite up to the extravagant exactions of opera seria, although Yvonne Kenney, as Ilia, came close.

In short, a Goetz Friedrich production, but a Colin Davis—and, of course, a Mozart—evening.

Liebenzell Group Is in Truk

German Missionaries of the Pacific

By Charles Hillinger

TRUK, Eastern Caroline Islands—One of the many surprises of the Pacific Islands is the German missionaries.

Germany has not been a colonial power in this part of the world for 64 years.

When the Germans in 1914 gave up their rule of hundreds of islands between Hawaii and the Philippines, Japan took over. And when Japan was defeated by the United States in 1945, the islands became United Nations trust territories administered by the United States.

But the German missionaries are still here.

"The fact that German missionaries are a religious force in the middle of the Pacific Ocean after all these years surprises many people," said Edmund Kalan, 53, a Messerschmitt pilot during World War II. Mr. Kalan became a Liebenzell Mission pastor after the war ended.

When Germany took the islands from Spain in 1898, the Germans expelled Spanish priests and American Protestant missionaries who had brought Christianity to the islands.

Replacements Roman Catholic priests and Protestant Liebenzell missionaries came out from Germany as replacements. When Japan gained control of the islands in 1914, the shoe was on the other foot and the German missionaries were thrown out.

The Japanese Evangelical Christian Society called Nanyo Dendo Dan took care of the needs of the Christian community. But Trukese islanders pleaded for years with the Japanese authorities to let the Liebenzell missionaries come back. The Germans operated excellent schools in Truk and were highly respected by the people.

Finally, after 12 years, the

Japanese relented. Letters were written in 1926 to Bad Liebenzell, a health resort in the Black Forest of Germany, headquarters of the mission group, asking the Germans to come back to Truk.

The German missionaries returned that year to Truk Lagoon, 3,450 miles southwest of Honolulu. "All went well until World War II," noted the Rev. Siegfried Neumaler, 41, who came out from Germany with his wife, Gudrun, 31, eight years ago. "Times were terrible for the German missionaries during World War II. Liebenzell churches were destroyed by the Japanese. Even though Germany was an ally of Japan, the Liebenzell missionaries were looked upon as spies by the Japanese."

"My uncle was a pastor here then. He and several other German missionaries were relocated by the Japanese to an isolated area of the island of Udot in the Truk Lagoon the last year of the war and left alone. "The Trukese people were told not to have anything to do with the missionaries. They were ordered not to talk to the missionaries, not to go see them and not to bring them any food. "One of the missionary women, Elisabeth Zuber, starved to death."

U.S. Navy Order

When the war ended, the U.S. Navy administered Truk until 1962. The Navy issued an edict in 1957 ordering all the German missionaries to leave the island because they were foreigners.

It was a repeat of the same old story.

But the Americans permitted the missionaries to continue their work on one condition—that they go to the United States and enroll there two years in a

special program to become U.S. citizens.

Many of the German missionaries became U.S. citizens in order to continue the work of the mission.

In 1963, the law was changed and missionaries of German citizenship were welcomed once again to the Pacific Islands. Today the Liebenzell missionaries here are all German citizens.

There are 32 Liebenzell Mission churches on Truk—all quaint landmarks found in practically every village on the atoll.

Native ministers are pastors of all the congregations. Services are in Trukese. Missionaries have translated the Bible, songbooks, catechisms and other religious books into the language.

Motor Vessel

The headquarters of the mission is on the main Truk island of Moen. The Germans operate a 65-foot motor vessel which sails from island to island in the lagoon and to other islands in the Truk group within a 150-mile radius of Moen.

The boat transports food and supplies to the outlying parishes and carries missionaries who help with community and religious work.

"We love it here in this far-away place," said Gertrud Friedrich, who has been here with her husband, Werner, for 10 years. "It is not at all like Germany. No snow here. No pine forests. Coconut trees and temperatures year round in the 80s and 90s."

The Liebenzell Mission is widely known throughout Germany and receives generous support from the German people. Liebenzell also conducts missions in Taiwan, Japan, Indonesia and the Pacific Islands of Yap, Palau and the Admiralty Islands.



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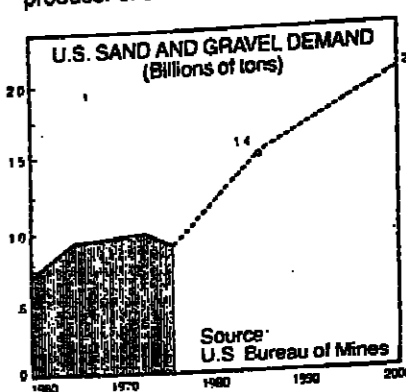
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(Continued on Page 10.)

Dollar Moves Disappoint Market

ONDON, March 13 (AP-DJ).—An appointment quickly pervaded the foreign exchange market after the joint U.S. and German announcement of measures to help stabilize the dollar market sharply from an "explosion" in this trading to finish European business day down a late Friday night. The measure against other currencies was mixed.

The dollar was quoted in late European dealings at 2.0475 deutsche marks, down 2.1 per cent from a pre-announcement peak of around 2.0880 marks and down from 2.0560 in Europe late Friday. It finished the European day at 2.0370 yen, off from 2.0385 Friday.

The new measures would be far-reaching if they weren't so tragic, the chief dealer at one London-based bank said.

The U.S.-German measures fell far short of market expectations.

World Trade Growth Is Slow, Outlook Modest, GATT Says

By Bhushan Bahre

GENEVA, March 13 (AP-DJ).—With world trade volume growing sharply in 1977, and with protectionist measures and tariff increases in the foreign exchange market, the outlook for the first half of this year is for only a modest increase, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said.

U.S. imports from all exporting countries that are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rose about 20 per cent last year, contrasting sharply with declines registered by most West European countries and Japan. Taken together, these divergent trends produced an overall expansion in industrial nations' imports from the oil exporters of 1 to 2 per cent last year.

U.S. export volume was stagnant in 1977 as a whole, while the industrial nations as a group averaged a 4-to-5-per-cent gain or about half that recorded in 1976. Canada and Britain recorded export volume increases of about 9 per cent, France, 7 per cent, and West Germany, Japan and Italy, 5 per cent. The sharpest increase in these exports was the 10-per-cent gain to oil-exporting nations.

GATT said that OPEC members' overall trade surplus last year totaled about \$60 billion, down from \$44 billion.

The combined trade deficit of North America, Japan and the industrial nations of Western Europe increased to about \$43 billion from \$38 billion a year earlier.

GATT said that dollar export earnings of the oil-importing developing nations grew about 20 per cent last year, unchanged from 1976. But the trade body pointed out that while the largest part of this rise the previous year was based on growth in export volume, more than half of the 1977 increase was due to higher prices. Although the value of imports of this group rose by about 13 per cent last year, considerably more rapid a pace than the two preceding years, GATT said that their trade deficit shrank to about \$20 billion last year from \$27 billion.

Meanwhile, the Eastern trading area's overall trade deficit fell to about \$2 billion last year from \$7 billion and a peak of \$10 billion in 1976. The Eastern trading area comprises Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia, North Korea and Vietnam.

There was a marked decline in the volume, rather than value, of the imports from the European members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) reflecting concern about servicing foreign debt. The Comecon countries are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. GATT did not give details of this slowdown, however.

GATT said that China's exports rose 6 per cent in value, and imports gained 2 per cent in 1977 from a year earlier.

However, there were wide differences in the growth of trade between volume and dollar value. The dollar value of trade was about the same as in 1976.

A difference in the growth of trade between volume and dollar value was due to the dollar's devaluation after the end of 1971, GATT said.

GATT was not totally pessimistic about prospects for this year, citing "encouraging signs" that for and consumer confidence improved in several European nations.

However, it noted that the U.S. dollar growth is expected this year to fall only a little short of year.

It said that any encouragement could only partly reverse the slowing in trade in the second half of 1977.

Additionally, new protectionist measures introduced in recent years are acting to inhibit trade by as well as indirectly by creating uncertainty about future access.

With the problems of stagflation, the impact of recent exchange rate changes, these factors make it "prudent to assume a modest increase in world trade in the first half of 1978," it said. It cautioned that at least, however, "any attempt to make even a short-term outcan hardly be more than a illusion."

GATT said that industrial trade contributed to the trade boom. Output growth in industrial nations fell to 4 1/2 per cent from 6 per cent in 1976, and rate of increase of gross national product adjusted for inflation fell to 3 1/2 per cent from 4 per cent. It said this slow-down in domestic demand led to a sharp deceleration in import growth of these countries to 5 per cent in 1977 from 14 per cent a year earlier.

Documents on Inner Working Sought Outcome Uncertain in U.S. Car Probe

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP-DJ).—After more than 18 months of the Federal Trade Commission's broad investigation of the auto industry and operations in the United States, FTC officials said they are not sure if they will, or even will lead to anything.

Internal changes of anti-competitive practices are possible, sources say, but so is a too narrow focus on a report the industry or even to close investigation without taking action.

Behind the outcome, the mission has just issued the FTC staff wonders why Ford and Chevrolet should not be sold in the same showroom, as are competing makes of refrigerators or television sets?

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How are auto pricing decisions made? The FTC investigators will seek to learn why, over the years, automakers have shown a reluctance for price wars. They also are curious whether "public discussion" of price increases by auto executives encourage such increases. Such comments may be the way the executives "signal" one another, an FTC official speculated.

a complaint—if there is to be a complaint," comments one FTC lawyer involved in the investigation. Instead of a complaint, the commission could choose to issue the same kind of "mosty interesting" report that it did in 1976, the last time it took a serious look at the overall industry, he notes. It also could recommend that Congress change the industry's structure by law, or close the investigation without comment, he adds.

So far, the investigative group created by the FTC competition and economics bureau, numbering up to 20 lawyers and economists, has concentrated on reviewing questions that have arisen about the industry over the decades. The investigators have also queried auto-company executives extensively about the types of documents in their files. In the months ahead, though, the investigation is expected to focus on more specific questions.

Do economies of scale justify the current structure of an industry heavily dominated by GM? Over the last few years, GM's market share of U.S.-made cars sold in the United States has climbed to nearly 57 per cent, while the far smaller shares of Chrysler and AMC have eroded. The FTC staff hopes that the documents will show, for example, whether GM and Ford enjoy a competitive advantage in

lower unit costs because of their ability to produce more parts or completed vehicles.

Does vertical integration provide an advantage for some automakers? "It isn't foreordained" that a company, to be successful, must make all its own parts, from electronic devices to engines, an FTC lawyer observed. The commission wants "to understand" how such vertical relationships affect a company's competitive standing.

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Traders at Paris eagerly bid up prices Monday following news of election result.

French Stocks Gain 10% on Election Result

PARIS, March 13 (AP-DJ).—French stock prices soared and the French franc gained against all major currencies today in reaction to the first round of France's general election in which the leftist alliance failed to get the expected majority.

An unprecedented wave of buying orders delayed trading in some 40 shares and pushed stock prices up an average 10 per cent.

As the franc gained ground in foreign exchange trading, the price of gold in France fell to its lowest level in six weeks.

Market operators, including some of the older members, said they had not witnessed a similar "evergreen" session in years. Clients wanted to buy "at any price," one broker said.

The uncertainty over the outcome of the election, fueled by public opinion polls which gave the Socialist-Communist alliance the lead, had depressed French

shares over the past several months.

The Agefi share index of French shares had dropped to the lowest level in 10 years on May 10, 1977, when it stood at 74.72. The index is based 1963 equals 100.

At stake in the current elections, which could still bring a leftist government to power for the first time in more than 40 years in the run-off voting next Sunday, is whether the country will retain a basically liberal, capitalist economy, or change to a system that is essentially controlled and directed by the state.

From the point of view of investors, the differences between Socialists and Communists were more apparent than real since the ultimate goal of the two parties were the same—the nationalization of major industrial groups, the private banking and insurance sectors, and the imposition of strict foreign exchange controls.

What has also prompted massive investment in the capital market in recent months was the fear that shareholders would get very little compensation for shares in companies nationalized after the elections.

The Communists have proposed replacement of existing stock with non-marketable 20-year bonds carrying an interest of 10 per cent, while the Socialists plan the issue of non-voting stock to avoid the financial burden of the share purchase.

In either case, the purchase price would be calculated on the average market price of the three preceding years.

Georges Gallais-Hamonne, university professor of economics and finance, has estimated the total market value of shares listed on the French stock exchanges and falling under the leftist nationalization program at 37 billion francs.

His estimate does not include shares held in portfolios of open-end investment funds nor those already owned by public institutions.

The industrial groups and those which the Communists want to add to the nationalization list are: Renault-Udval, Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson, Thomson-Breid, Cie. Générale d'Electricité, Rhone-Poulenc, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, Desmout-Brequet Aviation, ITT-France, Honeywell-Bull, Chiers-Chatillon, Denain Nord-Langwy, Marine-Wendel, Schneider SA, Peugeot-Citroën and Cie. Française des Pétroles.

Together with their subsidiaries and those of the private banking and insurance sectors, some 1,400 French firms would be involved.

It would give the government

Wall Street Rally Fails On News of Dollar Deal

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP-DJ).—A strong early stock market rally today gave way to profit-taking in the afternoon, but the market held its ground and ended slightly higher in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.38 to 759.86, after being up more than 6 points after the first thirty minutes of trading. It was up 0.78 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues led declines at the bell, although the margin had narrowed considerably during the day. Some 785 issues advanced against about 600 declines.

Volume totaled 24.07 million shares, compared with Friday's 21.09 million.

The morning advance was attributed to hopes U.S.-West German measures would help stop the dollar's decline in foreign exchange markets.

But the dollar closed lower against the deutsche mark, as currency traders apparently were disappointed over the size of the support package. This disappointment quickly spread to Wall Street, analysts said, causing prices to surrender most of early gains.

Analysts cited as positive reports that some progress had been made in the coal talks, even though most miners were ignoring a court-issued back-to-work order under the Taft-Hartley Act, invoked by the government last week.

International Business Machines continued under selling pressure, falling 3 points to 289 1/4 in heavy trading.

Another standout loser was General Dynamics, which dropped 2 7/8 to 40 5/8. The company told the government it will stop work on a submarine construction program because of "breach of contract" by the Navy.

On the takeover front, Hardee's Food Systems gained 1/8 to 18 3/8 on volume of 206,100 shares on the NYSE. The company disclosed preliminary merger talks with Pet Inc. and said the talks will continue later this week. Pet fell 7/8 to 36 1/8.

Energy Industries jumped 2 5/8 to 30 3/4 and National Distillers & Chemical moved up 1/8 to 21 7/8. The companies agreed on terms for Emery to merge into National Distillers.

Communications Satellite, posting lower earnings late Friday, declined 3/4 to 35 and United Brands, which reported a fourth-quarter operating loss, was unchanged at 7 1/8.

U.S. Firms Expect Increase Of 11 Per Cent in Earnings

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP-DJ).—U.S. companies expect an 11-per-cent increase this year in pretax profits, compared with a 9.5-per-cent gain last year, according to a McGraw-Hill survey.

It also showed that 84 per cent of the companies surveyed expect pretax profits this year will be higher than a year earlier, and 53 per cent anticipate higher profit margins. The survey does not include agriculture, forestry, fisheries or profits earned overseas.

The survey reported that U.S. companies expect their cash flow, consisting of retained earnings and depreciation, to rise 13 per cent this year, allowing them to finance 74 per cent of their planned capital expenditures for the year from internal sources.

Of the 26 sectors covered by the survey, the highest expected increase is in the iron and steel industry, forecasting a 36-per-cent gain in earnings to around \$1 billion. The electric and gas utilities industry predicted the smallest increase, with a 6-per-cent gain to \$7.04 billion.

Other groups expecting large increases in pretax earnings are stone, clay and glass companies and the rubber industry, each expecting increases of 17 per cent to roughly \$2.5 billion; nonferrous metals companies, 16 per cent to \$228 million; and instruments

companies, 16 per cent to \$3.3 billion.

All major industries forecast increases in cash flow this year. "Corporations see a good gain in retained earnings despite higher social security payments and other increasing demands on corporate earnings," Douglas Greenwood, McGraw-Hill Publications vice-president, said.

Most of the cash-flow increase is expected to be used for capital investment.

However, the 26 per cent of capital spending expected to be financed from external sources totals \$41.5 billion, up \$2.32 billion from 1977, the study said. This substantial increase "could place some strain on the credit markets," Mr. Greenwood adds.

The McGraw-Hill survey reported that the U.S. trade deficit in 1977, amounting to \$35.5 billion (inclusive of freight and insurance on imports) was the major contributing factor in the trade imbalance of the industrial nations as a group.

By the IMF's reckoning, the U.S. trade deficit in 1976 amounted to \$14.5 billion.

Separately, the IMF reported that total monetary reserves of its 133-member nations increased by nearly \$43 billion during 1977.

At the end of last year, official reserves of both industrial nations and developing countries were equal to about \$117 billion.

"The increase in reserves, the IMF said, was nearly all in the form of foreign exchange holdings."

U.S. Consumers Less Confident, To Cut Spending

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumer confidence and planned spending, which had been rising in recent months, declined in February.

A survey of 5,000 households across the country, sponsored by the Conference Board, found that "consumers continue to be generally optimistic about current economic conditions but they have turned pessimistic about the future."

Fabian Linden, a Conference Board economist, said that "the big news, the coal strike, higher paycheck deductions for social security and the accelerated pace of inflation" without doubt have contributed to the finding.

The nonprofit organization's "consumer confidence index" stood at 104.3 in February, down about a point from the January reading. Another Conference Board index measuring consumers' "buying plans" fell to 112.2, down 21 points from January. Both indexes are based on 1969-70 averages of 100.

The decline in buying plans was across-the-board, with 7.9 per cent of the families polled plan to buy a car during the next six months, down from 8.3 per cent in January; 8.9 per cent intend to buy a home, down from 4.8 per cent; 31.6 per cent plan to buy a major appliance, down from 39 per cent and 47 per cent plan a vacation trip, down from 51 per cent.

Economic Growth Is Forecast at 3.5%

LONDON, March 13 (Reuters).—The Hensley Center for Forecasting said economic growth in the major non-Communist industrial nations would average 3.5 per cent a year over the next five years, below the average since World War II.

Growing protectionism would cut expansion of world trade in manufactured goods to 5.5 per cent a year while governments would hold back from steps to stimulate demand and reduce unemployment because of fears of fueling inflation, it added.

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British Retail Sales

LONDON, March 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain's retail sales volume index for February rose to 106 1/2 from 104.9 in January and 104 in February, 1977, according to figures released by the Department of Trade. Last month's index is provisional and is given to the nearest half percentage point.

Metalworkers Strike in W. Germany

FRANKFURT, March 13 (Reuters).—Leaders of the metalworkers' union decided today to call a strike in the southwest region Wednesday to back their call for an 8-per-cent pay increase.

Union chairman Eugen Loderer announced the decision after renewed talks with the employers here over the weekend had failed to break a deadlock.

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Main States Post Trade Deficit of \$40.7 Billion in '77

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP-DJ).—With imports totaling \$118.9 billion and exports amounting to \$78.2 billion in 1977, the major industrial nations last year ran an aggregate trade deficit of \$40.7 billion, the International Monetary Fund reported yesterday.

The IMF noted that the U.S. trade deficit in 1977, amounting to \$35.5 billion (inclusive of freight and insurance on imports) was the major contributing factor in the trade imbalance of the industrial nations as a group.

By the IMF's reckoning, the U.S. trade deficit in 1976 amounted to \$14.5 billion.

Separately, the IMF reported that total monetary reserves of its 133-member nations increased by nearly \$43 billion during 1977.

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Swiss Wholesale Prices

BERN, March 13 (AP-DJ).—Swiss wholesale prices declined 0.3 per cent in February from a month earlier and were down 2.8 per cent from a year earlier, according to official figures. At the end of February, the wholesale price index (1963 equals 100) stood at 144.3, down from 144.7 in January and down from 148.5 in February, 1977.

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We predicted the CANADIAN DOLLAR to fall 15 cents and the BRITISH POUND to rise 40 cents. As you well know, both these predictions have proved extremely accurate. We are now predicting a rise in the MEXICAN PESO to 5 cents within the next TWELVE MONTHS.

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Recommended by Business Week, Kiplinger Letter, many others. Invaluable for taxpayers and their advisers.
Covers both the new rules and the old rules. Only full-length guide to tough tax problems facing Americans abroad.
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- 12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Div	In	Yld	P/E	100	High	Low	Div
2.40	1.47	6	24	2.5	14	34	2.40	1.47	6

INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

S.A. in voluntary liquidation

Société Anonyme Incorporated in Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B.6111

The Liquidator of Intercontinental Technology & Natural Resources S.A. (the "company"), having purchased shares in TRAFALGAR FUND S.A. ("Trafalgar") and transferred the net assets of the company to Trafalgar, has now prepared statements of the assets and liabilities of the company and hereby declares that the net assets of the company consist only of shares of Trafalgar and that the dissolution of the company will be completed by the distribution of such shares to the shareholders of the company in the manner set out below in the following proportion:

In respect of every 25 shares of the company: one share of Trafalgar.

Fractional entitlements are not being distributed, but will be aggregated and repurchased by TRAFALGAR REALISATION S.A. and the proceeds distributed in cash to the persons entitled thereto.

There will be posted to each holder of registered shares in the company at his registered address and at his risk within 28 days from the date hereof a certificate in registered form in respect of the shares in Trafalgar to which he is entitled, together with a cheque for any fractional entitlements.

Shares of Trafalgar will be made available at Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, to holders of bearer shares in the company following deposit of their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms at that address. The initial distribution will be made on March 30th, 1978, to persons who have lodged their certificates and exchange forms on or before March 29th, 1978; shareholders lodging after March 29th, 1978, will be able to collect their Trafalgar share certificates on the expiry of 21 days thereafter. Cheques in respect of fractional entitlements (if any) will be available as soon as the relevant repurchases have been effected as described above.

Certificates representing shares of Trafalgar will be available for collection only by or on behalf of bearer shareholders of the company following deposit of the appropriate share certificates and duly completed exchange forms. Exchange forms are available for collection at:

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

Receipts will be issued to shareholders on deposit of their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms.

After March 1st, 1978, any unclaimed shares of Trafalgar may be sold and the proceeds deposited with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg. If any of these amounts or any unsold shares remain unclaimed after thirty years, they will be subject to forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that a

GENERAL MEETING

of the company will be held at 3:00 p.m. on April 7th, 1978, at 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

- (a) Report and presentation of the liquidation accounts by the liquidator;
- (b) Appointment of an auditor or auditors to the liquidation, and;
- (c) Determination of the date of a general meeting of shareholders to receive the report of the auditor(s).

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Banque Générale du Luxembourg.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates or receipts as aforesaid.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares presented at the meeting.

The Liquidator.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices			
Amsterd.	100.00	London	100.00
Bombay	100.00	Madras	100.00
Buenos Aires	100.00	Calcutta	100.00
Caracas	100.00	Canton	100.00
Colon	100.00	Hankow	100.00
Hong Kong	100.00	Kobe	100.00
Lyons	100.00	Manila	100.00
Madrid	100.00	Peking	100.00
Manila	100.00	Rangoon	100.00
Medan	100.00	Singapore	100.00
Montevideo	100.00	Sourabaya	100.00
Osaka	100.00	Tientsin	100.00
Paraguay	100.00	Yokohama	100.00

Standard & Poor's

NYSE Index

Odd Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stars

Amateur Heat Actives

Convertible Bonds

Bondrate-Index

Med. Long.

Monday

Previous

Med. Long.

Monday

Previous

Med. Long.

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Lyons	100.00	Manila	100.00
Madrid	100.00	Peking	100.00
Manila	100.00	Rangoon	100.00
Medan	100.00	Singapore	100.00
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Med. Long.

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Politics, Money Create Turmoil for Davis Cup

By Neil Andrus

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—Years after open tennis for amateurs and professionals, the Davis Cup has become a source of division in the United States and a political minefield for the world.

The tournament's controversial South Africa link has become a major issue in the declining fortunes of the cup. The United States has been forced to withdraw from the tournament because of South Africa's apartheid policy, and the British Commonwealth withdrew because of South Africa's apartheid policy.

In many respects, the Davis Cup is the United Nations of sports. It is characterized by lofty idealism, philosophical stances and power blocs. Unlike the International Olympic Committee, which is still managed by the sporting aristocracy, the cup has become the recognition vehicle for smaller nations out of the big picture in tournament competition.

Eager Governments

In many cases, said Harold Wood, chairman of the cup's national management committee, "Davis Cup matches are the only source of income for tennis federations. Most of their backing comes from the government, and governments naturally are eager to push the Davis Cup."

No Control

Davis have no say in the administration of the cup. However, John McHale, chairman of the American Tennis Association, said he likes to see less politics

and I'd like to see the players turn their back on the money angle for the little time that's involved in playing Davis Cup.

The political balance within the Davis Cup differs from that of most international sports bodies. A three-fourths majority is needed to reject a nation's entry, which explains how South Africa has managed to continue in Davis Cup competition despite almost universal rejection in other major international events.

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Brian Gottfried, who declined to join '78 U.S. team.

that Guillermo Vilas, the country's leading professional, was told three years ago that if he did not play the cup he faced automatic military service.

No such nationalistic edicts restrict Jimmy Connors, Brian Gottfried, Eddie Dibbs and other top Americans. They are free to decide whether to accept the \$1,000 fee or to bypass the invitation.

The change in priorities for U.S. players has followed the growth of the professional game. Arthur Ashe, Clark Graebner, Stan Smith and Bob Lutz played six matches for the United States and regained the Davis Cup from Australia in 1968 on a budget of \$28 a day per player. Now, top U.S. pros and their agents quibble over who should serve as the team captain and how Davis Cup matches can be slotted into an overcrowded calendar.

Pistons Win; Lanier, King Are Ejected

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP).—

Four players fouled out, 53 free throws were taken, referees called 60 personal fouls and seven technicals, and a fight between Bob Lanier and Bernard King spilled over into the stands. It was a wild day in Philadelphia.

When the smoke cleared yesterday, the Detroit Pistons had a 130-125 victory over the New Jersey Nets, and the two team combatants were out dining together.

"I like Bernard, he's a good dude," said Lanier.

Lanier had not felt too kindly toward the Nets' rookie with 9:49 to go in the second quarter. That is when the two players collided and King hurled the ball at Lanier, hitting him in the stomach.

Lanier charged after King, chasing him into the front row of the east stands at the Veterans Athletic Center, with players from both teams in hot pursuit. No punches were thrown but Lanier ended up on top of King—and both were on top of a number of spectators.

Both players were ejected from the game.

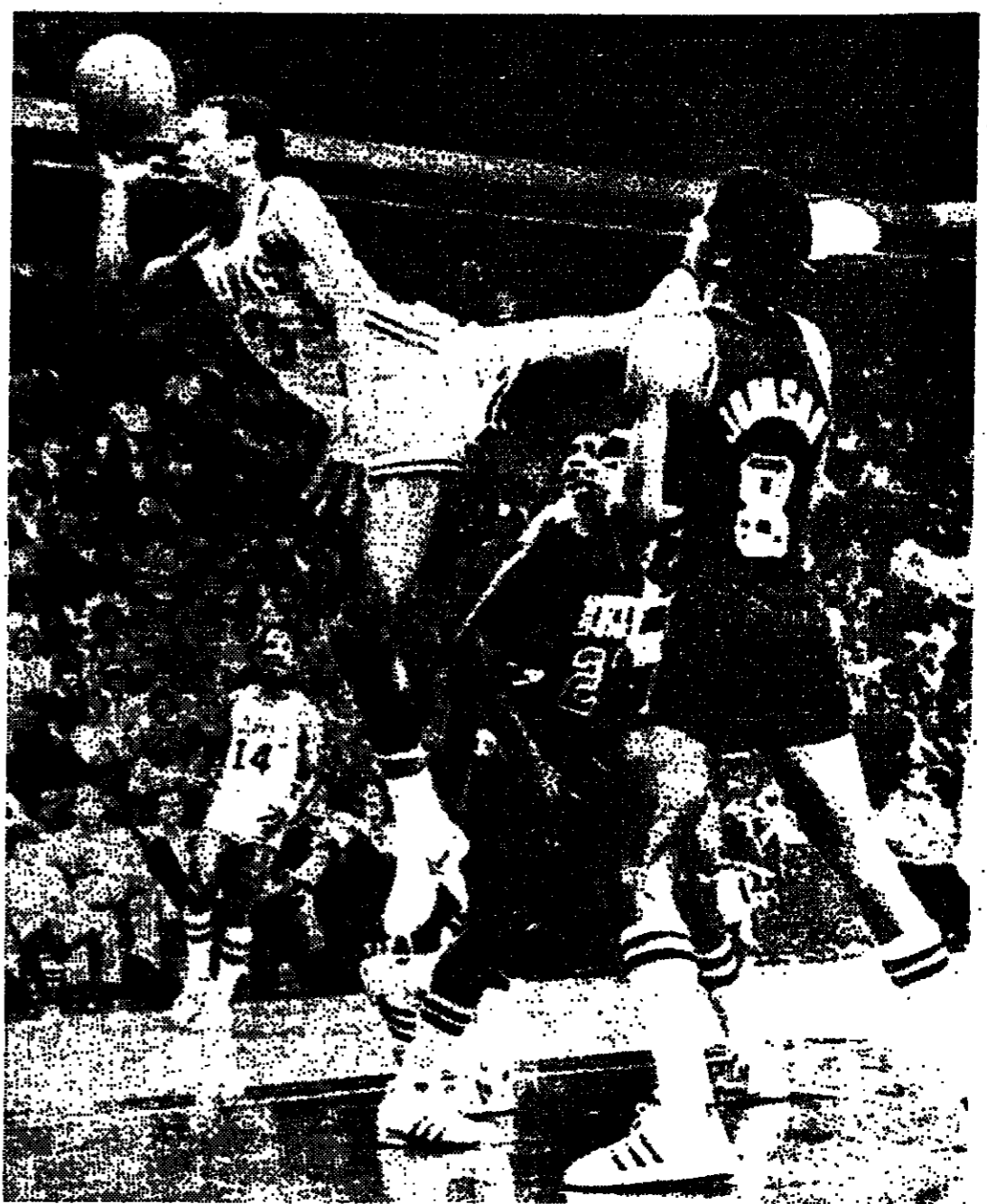
NCCA Tourney Scores.

NEW YORK, March 13 (UPI).—Some say a touch of gray is becoming, but Indiana Coach Bob Knight and Duke's Bill Foster are going to have locks of white if their squads do not straighten out their act.

"I've always tried to be objective about the game of basketball," Knight said after a start. "Foster threw a score into the 15th-ranked Hoosiers yesterday before dropping a 63-62 verdict at Charlotte, N.C. 'Foster was the team that deserved to win this basketball game.'"

In the other half of the Eastern regional doubleheader, Duke had similar problems with Rhode Island before winning by 63-62.

In the other opening-round east regional at Philadelphia, Penn handled St. Bonaventure, 93-83, and Villanova stopped LaSalle, 103-97.



Atlanta Hawks' Eddie Johnson floats with ease during 98-93 victory over Milwaukee.

but by U.S. in Cup Tennis Fails to Dim Rivalry

By Steve Cady

HAVEN, March 13 (NYT).—The World Cup tennis between the United States and Australia is still a source of contention in the U.S. team completed out of Australia in the final tennis competition.

However, John McHale, chairman of the American Tennis Association, said he likes to see less politics

Year at a Time

could get real good again," said Jimmy Connors, who defeated John Alexander, 6-2, 6-4. "We just have to have a great team now, have to take it one year at a time."

Gottfried and Roscoe

Tanner suffered the only defeat for the U.S. team, bowing yesterday to John Newcombe and Tony Roche, 7-6, 7-6.

The president of Aetna Life and Casualty, the event's sponsor, said that his company had no intention of terminating or changing the competition.

"We are convinced that the caliber of tennis played by both teams remains the best in the world," said William Bailey, "There may be changes in the format of play, but not in the American-Australian rivalry."

Possible Changes

Possible changes could include a higher percentage of doubles matches and the addition of women to the competition. The current seven-match format offers five singles and two doubles matches. Although Australia still holds a 5-4 overall lead, the United States has been dominant the last three years, winning by 6-1 in 1976 and by 7-0 last year.

Connors, increasing his singles record over that span to 6-0, was

at the top of his game yesterday against Alexander. From the start, when Connors broke him in the opening game, Alexander played with the resignation of a man clinging to a life raft in a storm. Time after time, the 26-year-old Aussie watched helplessly

as Connors drilled shots past him.

Only in the sixth game of the second set, when Alexander scored his lone service break of the match, did he appear competitive. But that brief flurry woke Connors up.

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Ray Knight of the Cincinnati Reds is tagged out at home plate by Pittsburgh Pirate catcher Ed Ott during exhibition game in Tampa, Fla. Knight tried to score from third on a fly ball to center by Dan Driessen.

Indoor Track and Field S.-Europe Meet Loses Luster as Stars Go Out

By Samuel Abt

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—The United States all-star indoor track meet scheduled here today night lost some of its luster as a few of the all-stars were not in

the United States, whose rivals late this morning and weary, Houston's Mike Smith was dropped from the 60-meter dash. The paramount event this winter, McTeer's hamstring muscle in a set in California last Friday.

Europe, four of the champions of the just-ended indoor and field championships, were on the squad tomorrow for various reasons. The omission is Vladimir Lemko, who set a world and outdoor record in the 400-meter dash.

Leaches May Reluctant

over, the Soviet coaches were reported tonight to be reluctant to let Lemko compete, and it seemed likely Lemko might jump as a competitor who would be included in the scoring.

German coach Wolfgang von West Germany was the U.S. officials said that it had been asked to approve guest status—somebody with a convincing argument as Russians. The theories an appeal to national interest in a cash contract or a cash contract.

Other Absences

Three champions are Poles of Italy in the 400-meter relay. Mike Smith, who was troubled by Achilles tendons in both feet; Mark-

in Taskinen of Finland in the 800 meters, a commercial co-sponsor who must fly tomorrow, and Heino Stahlgren of Finland in the shot put, who has student examinations this week.

The two runners-up are Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany, in the 1,500 meters, who is a doctor on call at his hospital tomorrow, and Brigitte Holtschlag of West Germany in the high jump, whose mother has just had a serious operation, compelling the athlete to be at her bedside.

They were replaced by Zdzislaw Knapich of Yugoslavia in the 400 meters, Roger Milhau of France in the 800 meters, Wieslaw Komar of Poland in the shot put, Jurgen Straub of East Germany in the 1,500 meters and Ursula Klejan of Poland in the women's high jump.

Besides McTeer, recuperating in California, and replaced by Steve Riddick, the U.S. team also lost Mike Smith in the 400-meter relay, Benny Brown in the 400-meter race, Maurice Peoples in the 400-meter relay and Rosalyn Bryant in the women's 400-meter relay.

Their reasons were injuries, except in Seidler's case. Recently returned from months of training in Munich, she has just started a job.

Their replacements, all chosen from the competitors in the Amateur Athletic Union indoor championships in New York on Feb. 24, are Kevin Price in the 400-meter relay, Mike Smith in the 400-meter relay, Liz Hatch in the women's 400-meter relay and Deanna Patrick in the shot put.

Pete Vashit Record

Spring Training Mets Start a New Era With Ghosts of Pennants Past

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—The New York Mets will not be sold, Charles Payson, their owner, told the players the other day. That would be reassuring except that they already have been.

Since the team broke camp in St. Petersburg last year, the club has disposed of Tom Seaver, John Matlack, Jerry Grote, Dave Kingman, John Milner and Felix Millan, not to mention Pepe Mariscal, Mike Phillips, Roy Siegfert and Joe Torre, who remains in residence but no longer swings a bat.

By this means, management transformed a mediocre crew that had finished third in the National League East into a solid team that ran last in its divisions and 11th in the league. That was the work of only one year. Go back to 1973, when the Mets came from last place in August to win the pennant, and the only players left are Ed Kranzberg, Ron Hodges, Jerry Koosman, who asked during the winter to be traded, and Bud Harrelson, who is asking that now.

Farther Back

Rusty Staub, who batted .433 in that 1973 World Series, Ted McGraw, Cleon Jones Ken Boswell, Wayne Garrett and the rest are gone, along with a guy named Yogi Berra who was their manager.

Go farther back and you come up with names like Nolan Ryan and Ken Singleton, names not altogether unknown these days in Anaheim and Baltimore. However, it may be unfair to tax management with those early transactions. After all, Singleton was used as part payment for Staub, who was traded in turn for an eight-game winner named Mickey Lolich. And for Ryan and three others, the Mets got the services of Ferguson for a little while. Anyway, anybody makes mistakes.

The status of Bud Harrelson

Spring Training

dramatizes what has happened to one of baseball's most valuable properties. The Mets were not yet dry behind the franchise when they outbid the Yankees, Cardinals and Cubs for the 19-year-old freshman at San Francisco State. They were still running a bold tenth in a 10-club league, were still beloved as the golden-hearted clown of baseball, when he moved in as the regular shortstop and for 11 seasons in good times and bad, he was the core of the infield.

In 1969, when the Mets became the first expansion team to win it all, he was their helping hand, bringing off the impossible dream. He was Seaver's roommate on the road and when Tom knew he was through with the club last June, it was Harrelson he thought about. "It tore my heart out," Seaver said after pitching

his last game for the Mets, "to think of leaving people like Bud Harrelson." Seaver went on to finish the season in Cincinnati as a 21-game winner but Harrelson had as tough a year as the team.

Let's Make a Deal

Then, in December, a television newscast informed him that he had lost his job to Tim Lincecum, whom the Mets had got back after trading him off five years earlier. Nobody in the office had had the grace to telephone the news. "I feel unwanted here," Bud said, and asked the Mets to trade him. He knows the end of the road is in sight and he says he could accept a substitute's role with a contented club. "But I don't like the vibrations in this camp," he said.

The Mets said they would try to make a deal. If they succeed, then there will be three survivors from 1973, and before the summer is out Koosman will be looking for a hole in the fence too. Jerry has made it clear that he wants to win, and he won't win often with the Mets.

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Sanderson Hits a New Snag In Struggle for Comeback

By Gerald Eskenazi

DETROIT, March 13 (NYT).—Derek Sanderson's dramatic return from near-suicide, drinking and drug-taking has stopped just short of his putting on a National Hockey League uniform for the first time in a year.

The 31-year-old center was told by the Detroit Red Wings' general manager, Ted Lindsay, "You still don't have all your strength back. You can't make up in a month for all that happened to you" in the last few years.

Sanderson had hoped to make a comeback against the team he began with, the Boston Bruins. Instead, Lindsay has ordered a physical examination because of Sanderson's recurrent lower-back problem.

"If Derek can continue skating," said Lindsay, a member of the Hockey Hall of Fame, "then we'll send him back to the minors for the rest of the season. And if we're lucky enough to make the playoffs, maybe we can use him

then. But he won't play for us in the regular season."

In the minors, Sanderson will play with the Kansas City Red Wings of the Central League. He will not be paid—and, in fact, must pay for his food. The Red Wings will pick up his \$12-a-night motel bill in Lenexa, Kan.

Easy Come, Easy Go

Most of the \$2 million he earned since 1973 has gone. One chunk went into his Rolls-Royce, another went into a cross-country spree with some friends and more than \$30,000 went last year on a long trip to Hawaii with five friends.

"Derek took it well," said Lindsay. "He understands."

His possible return had ignited a mini-revolt in the Red Wings' clubhouse, a revolt that Lindsay quickly put down. Some players complained that Sanderson should not be permitted to step in after missing three-quarters of a season.

Ironie Protection

Lindsay saw the irony in his protectiveness of Sanderson. Lindsay is the traditionalist. Sanderson wore his hair long and sported a riverboat gambler's mustache years before the style was popularized.

Lindsay and Sanderson even squared off verbally on television when Lindsay said that the Bruins "had to be crazy" to take Sanderson back after the player had jumped leagues. Sanderson retorted by calling Lindsay a "house man."

Sanderson's national acclaim grew when he signed a \$2.65 million five-year deal to play with Philadelphia of the World Hockey Association in 1972. He played only eight games, scored three goals—and settled his contract for \$800,000.

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NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Detroit 120, New Jersey 125 (Price 25, Douglas 25; Williamson 35, Jordan 25).

Atlanta 98, Milwaukee 92 (Cris 17, McMillan 18, Hayes 14, E. Johnson 16; Johnson 24, Wilkes 14, Johnson 16; Buffalo 94, Portland 90 (Smith 27, McMillan 21; Criss 18, T. Owens 16).

Philadelphia 105, Boston 103 (Collins 23, Erving 19, McMillan 19; Owens 20, Stacom 15).

Cleveland 95, Indiana 99 (Chambers 19, Russell 14, B. Smith 14; Edwards 23, Sobers 21).

Los Angeles 124, Phoenix 112 (Dantley 27, Abdul-Jabbar 32; Westphal 28, Davis 28).

Cotton State 112, Kansas City 106 (Barry 21, Parker 20; Williams 30; Birdsong 24, Burleson 16).

Denver 90, Chicago 95 (Thompson 32, Isel 16; Johnson 22, Russell 16).

Richards Wins Her 1st

FORT MYERS, Fla. March 13 (UPI).—Renee Richards outlasted Laura Dupont yesterday to capture the \$20,000 Avon women's tennis tournament, her first victory as a transsexual.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 46 20 697
New York 36 21 657 10 1 2
Boston 24 39 281 20 1 2
Buffalo 21 41 259 31 1 2
New Jersey 17 55 246 30 1 2

Central Division

San Antonio 41 25 621 —
Washington 35 30 628 5 1 2
Atlanta 34 33 652 8 1 2
New Orleans 26 39 478 16 1 2
Cleveland 22 35 478 9 1 2
Houston 24 45 248 18 1 2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Denver 41 26 612 —
Milwaukee 34 33 607 7 1 2
Chicago 33 33 628 8 1 2
Detroit 31 35 470 9 1 2
Kansas City 26 39 478 16 1 2
Indiana 22 45 248 18 1 2

Pacific Division

Portland 53 14 591 —
Phoenix 42 26 618 11 1 2
Seattle 26 39 478 16 1 2
Los Angeles 22 45 248 18 1 2
Golden State 22 45 248 18 1 2

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